

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLIV] No. 6 -E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA

20 Per Cent. Discount !

Off Furs, Off Dress Goods, Off Jackets.

SATURDAY - AND - NEXT - WEEK.

The last days of our stock clearing sale, and we are offering special inducements in order to clear all we can.

REMNANT SALE.

Remnants of all kinds have been measured up tickets with length and price plainly marked and placed conveniently for looking over.

Many savings can be effected buying at the remnant tables. Remnants of Dress Goods, Silks, Flannels, Flannelettes, Prints, Shirtings, Cottons, &c., will be found in the lot.

A White Goods Sale

New Goods, White Lawns, White Cottons, Embroideries, Whitewear, Men's White Shirts, Collars, etc. Note the money saving prices. It will pay you to buy largely.

White Cottons.

Soft fin. ready for the needle 6½c and 7c. Special Cambric finish cotton 7½c usual 10c line, fine heavy skirt ing Cambric regular 12½c grade for the sale 9½c.

Lansdown Cambric.

in short ends 12½c, 15c, 17c, qualities Saturday only 8c the yard. All next week 10c the yard.

Collar Sale.

Ladies White Linen Collars 15c quality 6 for 63c. Men's Linen Collars, all sizes and shapes 6 for 63c.

Men's White Unlaundered Shirts.

39c each. White Dress Shirts 61c each, all sizes.

White Lawns.

here are two sample price lots 40 inches wide sheer, smooth finish regular 15c for the Sale 11c, 42 inch Victoria lawn, sheer finish, very fine and firm 20c goods for 12½c.

Two Embroidery Bargains.

one lot fine patterns, Embroidery and Insertions for 5c the yard, another lot wide fine Embroidery and Insertions for 10c the yard, both of these lines are worth in the usual way almost twice the price we ask.

Lace Curtains at a Cut.

Special prices for the next week on Lace Curtains, Art Shades, Poles and Trimmings.

Men's White Unlaundried Shirts.

39c each. White Dress Shirts 61c each, all sizes.

Butterick patterns, Fashion sheets and Delineator for February now in. Mailed anywhere upon receipt of price.

Hardy Dry Goods Company.

BLOCKS, SLABS, AND CORDWOOD.

- FOR SALE -

CHAS. STEVENS,
West Side Market.

W. G. WILSON, BARRISTER,

Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.
OFFICE - North Side Dundas Street,
Napanee, Ont.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL, Paid up \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$3,500,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$ 135,000

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS
RECEIVED.
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON
HALF-YEARLY.

FARMERS' FARM NOTES COLLECTED AND
ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch

ALBERT COLLEGE.

Belleville, Ontario.
Business School Founded 1877.

Practical and thorough: Five complete
courses. Many graduates occupying important
places as book-keepers and short hand
reporters.

\$37.50 pays board, room, tuition, electric
light, use of gymnasium and baths, all but
books and laundry, etc., for 10 weeks -
longer time at same rate. Special reduction
to ministers, or to two or more entering
at the same time from same family or place.
A specialist in Book-keeping, who is also an
expert penman, and specialist in Shorthand
in constant attendance. The teachers in the
literary department also assist in the work.
The high character of the College is a
guarantee of thoroughness.

Catalogue with specimen of penmanship
FREE.

Students may enter at any time.
Address, PRINCIPAL DYER, D.D.
Belleville, Ont.

ANNUAL MEETING!

—OF—
The Napanee Cemetery Co'y.

will be held in the
Council Chamber, Napanee,

—ON—
Wednesday, January 25th
1905.

All stock holders are requested to be
present. By order.

F. W. SMITH, President.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The farm known as the Thompsons Point
farm, containing about 150 acres. This farm is
situated on the Bay of Quinte midway between
Deseronto and Picton, and would make a
splendid summer resort as the boats call
between eight and ten times a week.

It is principally fenced with red cedar rails.
For particulars apply to D. W. ALLISON,
Apothecary, Ont.

S. CASEY DENISON,

Will be placed to have your
trade in

Groceries, Provisions,
Flour, Feed, Salt, Straw,
Pressed Hay, Etc.
PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Parliament
of Canada at its next session for an Act to in-
corporate a railway Company under the name of
the "Georgian Bay and Seaboard Railway
Company," with power to construct, operate
and maintain a railway from a point on Georgian
Bay between Point Severn and Penetanguishine,
in a south easterly direction through
the counties of Simcoe, Ontario, Victoria,
Peterboro', Hastings, Lennox and Addington,
Frontenac and Lanark, or any of them, to a
point of connection with the Ontario and Quebec
Railway between Cayuga and Alabaster
with such powers as are usually given to Rail-
way companies incorporated by the Parlia-
ment of Canada; and that the said works be
declared to be for the general advantage of
Canada.

ANDREW T. THOMPSON,
Solicitor for Applicants.

Cayuga, 1st December, 1904. 347

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

Under and by virtue of a Writ of Execution
issued out of the Seventh Division Court of
the County of Lennox and Addington, and to me
directed and delivered at the suit of
Thomas Evans and against the lands of Mrs.
Mary A. McMullen, I have seized and taken
into execution all the estate, right, title, interest
and equity of redemption of the said Mary A.
McMullen, of in and to all and singular
those certain parcels or tracts of land and
premises, situate, lying and being in the Town-
ship of Sheffield, in the County of Lennox and
Addington, and being composed of that part
of lot No. 6, in the 3rd concession of the said
Township of Sheffield lying east of White
Lake, also that part of the south half of lot No.
7, in the 3rd concession of the Township of
Sheffield aforesaid, lying east of White Lake.
All of which I will offer for sale at my office
in the Court House, in the Town of Napanee,
on SATURDAY, THE 15th DAY OF MARCH
1905.

GEO. D. HAWLEY,
Sheriff Co. of Lennox and Addington,
Sheriff's Office, Napanee, Dec. 21st, 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the James Bay Railway Company will
apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next
session, for an Act authorizing the Company
to change its name and empowering it to lease,
purchase or otherwise acquire the lines of the
Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Rail-
way Company and to amalgamate with that
Company and also to extend and to decline the
powers of the Company with respect to the
issue of bonds, mortgages and other securities;
and for power to construct the lines of railway
below mentioned; also empowering the Company
to lease to the Canadian Northern Rail-
way Company its lines or leased lines or any of
them and to give that Company running
powers thereover.

The lines referred to are the following:—
(1) From a point on the Company's line south
of Lake Muskoka thence easterly to Montreal
passing through or near Ottawa with branches
to Ottawa and Hawkesbury.

(2) From a point on or near the French River
thence easterly to Montreal passing through or
near Ottawa with branches to Ottawa and
Hawkesbury.

(3) From a point on the Company's line at or
near Sudbury thence westerly and south of
Lake Nipigon to a point on the Canadian
Northern Railway West of Port Arthur, pass-
ing through or near Port Arthur or with a
branch to Port Arthur.

Z. A. LASH,
Solicitor for Applicant.

Dated December 8th, 1904.

Lace Curtains at a Cut.

Special prices for the next week on Lace Curtains,
Art Shades, Poles and Trimmings.

STRAY LAMBS—STRAYED TO THE
premises of R. Hawkins, lot 4, 5th con.
Canada, three Lambs. Owner may have same
by calling for them and paying expenses.
R. HAWKINS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
George A. Caton is not in the employ of
the London & Lancashire Life Assurance Com-
pany, and is not authorized to receive any
premiums or transact business of any nature
whatever for or on behalf of said Company.
B. HAL BROWN,
General Manager.

DEROCHE & DEROCHE.

H. M. Deroche, K. C., C. C. A.
H. M. P. Deroche.

Barristers Etc.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Mr. H. M. P. Deroche will be in Tam-
worth every Thursday.

Best in the East

The new, up-to-date, Business Training
School

Frontenac
Business College

KINGSTON, ONT.

In affiliation with the well-known CENTRAL
BUSINESS COLLEGE, of Toronto.

giving best courses in all Departments. Every-
thing new, clean and first-class. Circulars
free. Enter now.

W. H. SHAW, T. N. STOCKDALE,
President. Principal.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE

FARM PROPERTY, at the law office of
Herrington, Warner & Grange, in the town of
Napanee on SATURDAY JAN. 21st 1905 at 2
o'clock p.m. Under and by virtue of power of
sale contained in a certain mortgage which will
be produced at the time of sale, there will be
offered for sale by Public Auction at the above
place and time the following real estate.

All and singular that certain parcel or tract
of land and premises situate, lying and being
composed of the West half of lot number 33 in
the 3rd concession of the Township of Ernest-
town in the County of Lennox and Addington
containing 100 acres be the same more or less.
(This property is situated about 1-2 mile from
the village of Odesa.)

TERMS OF SALE:—10 per cent of purchase
money cash, balance in 30 days. For further
particulars and conditions of sale apply to
HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,
Vendors Solicitors, Napanee Ont.

NOTICE OF MEETING

The County Council

of Lennox and Addington will meet at the
Council Chambers, in the Court House,
Napanee, on

Tuesday, 24th Jan., 1905.

at 2 p. m.

All accounts must be in the hands of the
undersigned not later than Wednesday, 25th
January in order that they may receive con-
sideration.

W. G. WILSON,
County Clerk.

Dated 3rd. January, 1905.

The Central Ontario Curling Association
match between Brockville and Napanee
which was to have been played here Thurs-
day afternoon was postponed Owing to
the weather it was impossible to get the
ice in shape in time for the match.

Electoral District of Lennox

I hereby beg to notify you that I have
appointed Thomas B. German as my
financial agent for the election to Legisla-
tive Assembly, for the Province of Ontario
to be held on January 25th, 1905.

(Signed) M. S. MADOLE.

Electoral District of the County of Addington.

I Hiram Keech hereby appoint George
Woods, of the Township of Sheffield, in
the County of Lennox and Addington,
Manufacturer, as my agent at the election
of a member for the Legislative Assembly,
of the Province of Ontario, to be holden on
the 18th and 25th January, 1905.

Dated at Enterprise, January 18th, 1905.

HIRAM KEECH,
A Candidate.

Annual Meeting

of the Lennox and Addington Mutual Fire
Insurance Company, will be held in the
Council Chamber Napanee,

on Saturday, January 28th,
1905.

at the hour of one p.m. for receiving the
annual report of the Auditors, and
electing of two Directors, and transacting
the important business of the Company
in the interests of every policy holder, that
require their attention.

By order of the Board, Napanee, Jan.
16th, 1905.

M. C. BOAGART, Treas.

ADDINGTON NOMINATION

Nomination for the Electoral District of
the County of Addington was held at the
Village of Enterprise on Wednesday the
18th. Sheriff Hawley, Returning officer,
assisted by W. P. Deroche, the Election
Clerk, opened the proceedings at 11 a.m.
sharp and after reading his proclamation
and the writ of election, called for nomi-
nation of candidates. Hiram Keech, of
Tamworth, Miller, was nominated, and
seconded by John B. Aylsworth, of New-
burg and Thomas Evans, of Erinaville,
respectively, and Wm. Jas Paul, of Tam-
worth, was nominated and seconded by
James Williams of Kennebec and Joseph
Teskey, of Croydon, respectively.

Mr. Keech appointed Geo. Woods of
Tamworth, his agent, and Mr. Paul
appointed D. E. Rose, of the same place
his agent.

A poll having been demanded by Geo.
Woods, the Sheriff granted a poll and read
out a list of the different polling sub-
divisions and the names of the Deputy
Returning officers in the riding.

About 1.30 p.m. a public meeting was
convened and addresses were delivered by
the candidates, Mr. Anson Aylsworth and
Mr. James Williams, of Arden.

Although Mr. Keech has been brought
out at the last minute his friends feel that
with the good record of the Government
at his back he stands a fair chance of being
elected in spite of Addington having the
reputation of a strong Tory constituency.

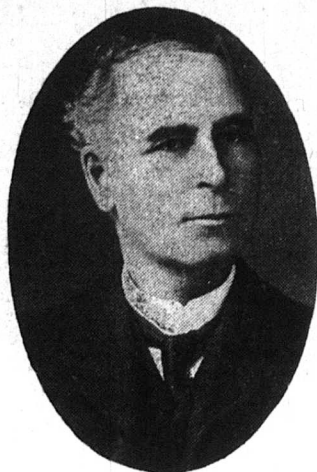
Coal oil kept in clean tanks, American
and Canadian, also one and five gallon
cans for sale at GREY LION STORES.

Saturday morning the thermometer reg-
istered twenty degrees below Zero, and on
Sunday morning it took a still lower dip,
going down to twenty-five.

NAPANEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

DA—FRIDAY, JANUARY 20th, 1905



M. S. MADOLE.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Napanee, Jan 17th, 1905.

will be no mistaking their meaning. Lennox is regarded as one of the most reliable riders in the Province and it has been due to the apathy of the electors themselves that they have not been better represented in the past. The sympathy of the people is with Mr. Madole but sympathy will not win an election. The voice of the thinking and intelligent of the riding is with Mr. Madole but that voice is no value except when expressed by the ballot. Owing to the impassable condition of the roads he has not been able to hold as many meetings or see as many of the electors as he desired. Those who have not been waited upon personally will be sure not regard it as an intentional oversight upon his part. He relies upon all of his friends to use every honest effort in their power to get out the entire vote and see that the ballots are marked for him. Now for a long pull and a strong pull and a pull altogether and on the evening of the 25th of January the people of Lennox will have accomplished something for their own good by electing Mr. Madole by a handsome majority.

Hay knives, cant hooks, ash sifters, axes from 50c up, cross cut saws from \$1.50 up, snow shovels 10c up, mitts, horse blankets and bells, cheap at

GREY LION GROCERY.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

Is it true that T. G. Carscallen did call the Rev. G. S. White on the streets of Napanee a D—d old fool? If so what think the ministers of this county, and the moral people of such a man as this to send to the Ontario House.

Do you wonder he did not know what become of the \$700 put in the Trunk in the bedroom.

How does Parliament get along without Uriah? He is drawing his salary and home helping friend Tom.

Did Uriah bring up the \$100 with him for the Purity Fund?

Gentlemen, I hope you's will vote for me and if you's do I will do the same for you's as I did before, draw my salary, pocket the \$700, and let you's pay your own bill, in his great speech at the Opera House.

What an array of talent: Lapum, Charlie, Morley, Rutan; last but not least, with this fine display of the English language, T. G. Carscallen. Ex.-M.P.P. for Lennox.

Where is Switzerland? In the Township of South Fredericksburg. So said T. G. Carscallen, under oath.

Where is Bath, in the Township of Richmond?

Have not seen any of Carscallen's speeches in the House; spent his energy pounding the desks.

Do you suppose Madole would call a minister such large minded names? Have never heard of his doing so.

Do you think if we send Madole to Parliament for two years he will be able to tell us where Switzerland is when he comes back?

Do you fancy if Madole got \$500 at one time, another \$200 at some other time, he could not tell what he did with it?

Do you think for one moment Madole would go into the witness box under oath and swear to a thing that he knew when he was swearing to it that it was not correct?

Does this county want this kind of man for their Representative on the 25th of January? If so vote for Carscallen, he can fill the bill. If you want the other kind of man vote for Madole.

Uriah says Madole is superintendent of a Sunday School, Recording Steward in the Methodist Church, did not know that was a crime, he can console himself with one thing and that is he will never attain to the position.

Uriah is better qualified for furnishing

THE BEST..... OYSTERS

AT— J. F. SMITH'S.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

REGISTRATION.

The following names have been added to the voters' list as a result of the court held Thursday and Friday of last week:

CENTRE WARD NO. I.

Allen, R. A.
Black, Chas. D.
Black, Byrne M.
Bouchier, A. J.
Bustin, G. L.
Barnes, Wm. H.
Cummings, Jas.
Creene, John S.
Conger, Manly J.
Carr, John
Dafoe R. B.
Diamond, T. W.
Doney, Levi
Douglas, A. E.
Elliott, Fred
Fisher, Frank H.
Gann, Wm.
Gibson, Herb C.
Glenn, Wm.
Good, Henry
Hunter, J. C.
Jamieson, Wm.
King, Walter S.
Lewis W. H.
Leonard, Wm.

Mabett, George
Mallory, Alva
McCabe, Frank
McLeod J. C.
McNaughton, Neal
McDonald, Michael
Osborne, Richard
Parks, John
Pearson, Wm. K.
Perry, E. H.
Purdy, D. R.
Preston, Allan
Quick, J. D.
Richardson, David
Rikley, Frank J.
Root, Walter
Saunders, G. H.
Smith, Alex F. C.
Snider, Solomon
Stevens, C. Manson
Wagar, Perry E.
Washburn, Sam.
Wilhelm, N.

CENTRE WARD NO. II.

Armstrong, J. J.
Asaelstine, Henry
Asaelstine, S.
Bruton, Chas. B.
Conroy, S. P.
Croskery, R. A.
Davis, Desmore, C.
Dean, Nelson L.
Green, James
Grieve Kenneth G.
Grieve, Wm. B.
Hunter, Wm.
Killorin, P. C.

Murphy, B. J.
McKeown, Miles
Nolan, Wm.
Rose, John R.
Roundell, J. W.
Smith, G. N.
Storms, Henry A.
Storms, J. W.
Walker, Stewart
Wheeler, J. F.
Wyckham, John B.
Wilson, David B.
Young, Silas

WEST WARD NO. I.

Appleby, Wm.
Babcock, Francis F.
Beck, Henry
Baker, Wm.
Boyd, Jas.
Conway, C. W.
Evans, J. J.
Evans, W. H.

Markle, Edward
Markle, Gilbert
Mowers, Arch
Mowers, Blakely
McCabe, Harlowe
McCullough, J. A.
Pearson, Wm. J.
Peterson, Fred

PERSONALS

Mr. H. M. P. Deroche, of the firm of Deroche and Deroche, Barristers, will visit Tamworth, every Thursday.

Mr. Richard Chown, of Kingsoon, was in town renewing acquaintances.

Mrs. George Hooper, of Toronto, arrived in town Friday last on a visit to her uncle, Mr. I Parks.

Mr. Gibson Pringle, of Treherne, Man., is in town renewing acquaintances.

Miss Alice Thompson, of Belleville, is the guest of Miss James Robert street.

Mrs. Chas. Knight, of Napanee, spent Wednesday in Newburgh.

Mr. John Jamieson spent Sunday in Kingston, with his family.

Mrs. Hooper and Miss Hooper spent Sunday at G. B. Thompson's Newburgh.

Mr. Henry Wagar is very ill at his home with stomach trouble. He is improving slightly.

Miss Nellie Laird spent Sunday and Monday visiting friends in Kingston. Miss Mary Laird who accompanied her is spending the week there.

Mr. Harry Sargent, of Kingston, will next week come to Napanee to assume the position of chemist with the Neilson-Robinson Chemical Co. The Kingston Whig of Wednesday says: "Harry Sargeant for eight years a popular clerk in J. B. McLeod's drug store, has resigned and will leave next week for Napanee to take the position of chemist in the firm of Neilson-Robinson Chemical Co., wholesale manufacturers of chemicals. The firm which has five travellers on the road, is doing a steadily increasing business, and with the infusion of new and younger blood will no doubt make still more rapid strides. Mr. Sargeant has made many friends in Kingston, who will regret his departure."

Mrs. Captain Holmes, and Mrs. John Robinson went to Scranton last Saturday. Mrs. J. J. Perry went to Toronto

for the granting of bonuses or bounties for any private purpose and before any such action should be taken the voice of the people should be given on any such action and for that reason I shall be opposed to guaranteeing of bonds to any private business for the purpose of continuing the same. As set forth above, the establishing of such a precedent not being in the best interests of all the people, for this reason had I been a member of the last Parliament, I would have had sufficient reason to have opposed the \$500 guarantee when presented to the House for ratification. Thanking you for giving this a space in your columns, I have the honor to be

Yours, &c.

M. S. MADOLE.

MODOLE FOR LENNOX.

Perhaps Mr. Thomas George Carscallen wouldn't mind telling us why the good people of Lennox should vote for him. He got Mr. Whitney and his "wolves from Belleville" to come here to explain to us how wicked the grits are and to show us how the liquor license act should be enforced. The electors know all about the corruption of the grit. No extreme Tory has lost an opportunity to tell us. Even Professor Lapum has gone out of his way to give us several illustrations. We also know something about the corruption of the Tories, although Mr. Carscallen maintains a most discreet silence upon that point. We have also heard about the trunk that was kept under the bed, and the five hundred dollars that fell from the clouds. While all this information may be interesting it does not disclose any reason why Mr. Carscallen should be preferred to Mr. Madole. Let us examine the two men. We do not propose prying into their private lives, but their records and sayings as public men and public property. Mr. Madole is an able and effective speaker. Mr. Carscallen is afraid of the sound of his own voice, and during his two sessions in parliament was never known to open his mouth except to gape in admiration at Mr. Gagey. Mr. Madole is wide awake, energetic and progressive. Can anyone say as much of Mr. Carscallen?

Mr. Madole is enthusiastic upon the subject of building up Ontario and has taken a most pronounced stand on the question of upholding the interest of the farmer. He is pledged to economy even to the reduction of the indemnity to members. Has anyone ever heard Mr. Carscallen say what his policy is? Anyone can call his opponents corrupt. It's easily said but when one is asking to be elected to Parliament he should be able to discuss the public questions of the day, to give an intelligent opinion upon the parliamentary record of the government. Mr. Carscallen never has done it. Mr. Carscallen never will do it. Mr. Carscallen has not the ability to do it. Let us have as our representative a clever, intelligent, capable man. Mr. Madole is such a man.

In Mr. Madole we have a man above suspicion. No one has ever suggested, no one dare suggest that he ever was mixed up or in any way connected with a shady transaction. He has nothing calling for explanation. No judge upon the bench ever said of him, "I find it impossible to give evidence to the account which he gives of the transaction." He was never charged with a corrupt act before any court. His name has never been connected with such a remarkable weakness of memory that a judge upon the bench was called upon to characterize it as "the extraordinary account he gave of the sum of \$500, received by him from the Conservative Association and the two sums of \$100 each received by him from Alexander Carscallen and Uriah Wilson respectively."

No such stain as this is upon Mr. Madole's record. It will be a credit to Lennox to have a man of Mr. Madole's standing in the Legislature. By the merest fluke Mr. Carscallen was allowed to take his seat during the two sessions. What did he do for Lennox? What did he say on behalf of the people who sent him there? According to his own statement he pumiced his desk till his arm was black and blue in applying the political adventurer from Manitoulin. He said nothing. That is not a record to be proud of. Give Mr. Madole a chance and if after his term of office has expired he cannot give a better account of his stewardship than Mr. Carscallen now does then turn him out and look around for a better man. At the present time there is only one answer that can be given to the question "which is the best man?" Mr. Madole most certainly is. Then let the honest Electors of Lennox stand to his back and return him with such a substantial majority that there

January, 1905. If no vote for Carscallen, he can fill the bill. If you want the other kind of man vote for Madole.

Uriah says Madole is superintendent of a Sunday School, Recording Steward in the Methodist Church, did not know that was a crime, he can console himself with one thing and that is he will never attain to the position.

Uriah is better qualified for furnishing money for the Parity fund, send along another \$100. Carscallen will accept it.

He may swear that he did not know what he did with it.

Better be a superintendent in a Sunday school than to call a Methodist minister bad, naughty names.

What was the denomination of the bill that a prominent supporter of Carscallen was seen to slip into the pocket of a voter on the streets of Napanee on Wednesday afternoon last.

Was this to help the purity that Carscallen spoke to us at Selby on Tuesday night.

Who was the man that T. G. Carscallen met at the midnight train Tuesday night by the name of "Clay." Wonder if he will put this in the trunk?

The Pastor's Pity.—A prominent pastor of a Durham, Ont., church writes: "I suffered intensely from Inflammatory Rheumatism. Just one bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure healed me. I pity those who suffer so much and do not know how near they are to a cure. I feel like proclaiming it from the house-tops."—13c. Sold by F. L. Hooper.

MAPLE AVENUE.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Patrick Caton took place last Thursday at the residence of her son, Thos. Caton. The remains were placed in the Wilton vault.

The people of this vicinity regret the removal to Odessa of Thos. Clyde and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Peters are rejoicing over the arrival of a young heir. Miss Alana Snider is on the sick list.

Dennis Lucas has the misfortune to dislocate his finger while sawing wood with a circular saw.

Mr. and Mrs. David Snider had a home gathering one evening last week, a sumptuous supper was provided for twenty of their children and grandchildren.

Ernest Clarke, accompanied by Dwight Frink, spent Sunday with friends at Odessa.

Miss Mabel Snider has returned after spending some time with friends in Rochester, N. Y. and the Limestone City.

James McGaughey was on Sunday last the guest of James Snider.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hartman and Miss Mabel Snider were on Friday evening guests of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Snider.

Visitors: Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Burgess at Nelson O'Neil's; Mrs. Collins, Millhaven at F. A. Snider's; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Peters at Peter Mabee's; Ernest Snider, Watertown, at James McGaughey's.

"We sell Herbageum the great cattle food," ROYLE & SON.

"Alfred, King of the Anglo-Saxons"—Collegiate Lecture, Friday, January 20th. A rare treat.

WILTON.

Patrick Manion, who has been in Oregon and Western States for the last thirteen years, has returned with his wife and child to live on the farm with his parents.

Miss Kate Mills returns this week to her school near Killarney, Man.

Mrs. Buckley Lake is visiting friends in Sydneyham.

Miss Hettie Lake has returned to Kingston after spending a week with Mrs. Alf. Miller.

Miss Ferguson, Kingston, is visiting at William Mills.

Mrs. William Mills returned from Kingston General Hospital on Saturday, after spending six weeks there, much improved in health.

Mrs. Barden is ill, threatened with pneumonia, but is improving under the attendance of Dr. Mabee.

All kinds of breakfast foods fresh. Try the new food, Wheat Vigor for sale at GREY LION GROCERY.

Try The Plaza Barber Shop for fine class up to date work. We want your custom and will do your work to please you The Plaza. A. WILLIS.

KILLORIN, P. C.

WEST WARD NO. 1.
Appleby, Wm.
Babcock, Francis F.
Beck, Henry
Baker, Wm
Boyd, Jas.
Conway, C. W.
Evans, J. J.
Evans, W. H.
Ferguson, D. R.
Fields, E. N.
Girven, James
Gleave, John
Greer, John
Hearns, Philip
Howard, Henry
Jaynes, S. M.
Jones, R. T.
Kelly, Henry
King, Wm.
Lindsay, Henry
Marchezelleo, G.

WEST WARD NO. II.
Asselstine, Allen
Asselstine, Hermon
Beck, James
Baker, John
Cartwright, F. L.
Crippen, Wm.
Curry, Frank J.
Davy, Ben F.
Dean, Geo. F.
Edgar, Chas. F. H.
Girdwood, F. A.
Gleason, J. A.
Hayes, David
Hobbs, John
Mayhew, C. J.

EAST WARD.
Lucas, John W.
McKenzie, Chas.
Meagher, Geo. H.
Mills, D. F.
Moxon, G. A.
McCabe, Earl
McCoy S. T.
McCumber, John W.
Pringle, John P.
Richards, Richard
Seals, Jos. E.
Seals, Geo.
Smith, Amos
Smith, Charles J.
Symonds, Harry
Tompkins, Wm.
Thompson, D. W.
Thompson, Elijah
Vanastine, Ben. S.
Vanlunen, Augustus
Lucas, J. E.

Collegiate Lectures. Books of Tickets for the course of five, 50 cents. Single tickets 15 cents. For sale by the Students.

The Junior Hockey team from Deseronto came down for a friendly contest with the town Juniors. The visitors were nicely trimmed in a swift game by a score of 11-0.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought
of *Charles H. Fletcher*



SLOW SIGHT

Naturally bright children with irregular vision often appear stupid and inattentive—not recognizing words quickly. This defect we remedy with glasses. Do not deprive your child of best possible vision.

H. E. SMITH,
Smith's Jewellery Store

which has five travellers on the road, is doing a steadily increasing business, and with the infusion of new and younger blood will no doubt make still more rapid strides. Mr. Sargeant has made many friends in Kingston, who will regret his departure."

Mrs. Captain Holmes, and Mrs. John Robinson went to Scranton last Saturday.

Mrs. J. J. Perry went to Toronto Tuesday.

Mrs. E. Edwards and Mrs. Henderson of Napanee, went to Toronto last Saturday.

Mr. John Davidson, of Hamilton was this week renewing acquaintances in this vicinity.

Mr. Milton McCumber, of Rat Portage, N.W.T. is in Napanee on a visit to his parents.

Miss Jennie Walsh, teacher in the West Ward school, had the misfortune recently, to slip on the icy walk and break her wrist.

Messrs Jno M Hughes, Roblin and M E Post, North Fridericksburgh, were callers our office on Saturday.

Mr Frank Eaton, Conway, was a caller at our office on Tuesday.

Mrs Wm O'Hare, Forest Mills, was at our office on Wednesday.

Mr M W Foote, Selby, was a caller at our office on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Colp, left on Thursday, for their home in Stockton, California.

Mr D R Dennison, Selby, was a caller at our office on Friday last.

BIRTHS.

EXLEY.—At Napanee on Monday, January 16th, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Exley, a daughter.

SAVAGE.—At Buffalo, N. Y., on Monday January 16th 1905, to Mr and Mrs Wm Savage, a daughter Mrs Savage was formerly Miss Minnie Lee, of Napanee

DAVEY.—At Adolphustown, on Sunday, January 8, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. George Davey, a son.

WRIGHT.—At Deseronto, on Sunday, January 8, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Wright, a son.

MARRIAGES.

CLANCY.—WILSON.—At the residence of Mr John Wilson, Newburgh, on Wednesday, Jan 18th, by Rev J Gandier, Maggie Ford Wilson, to Albert Clancy.

COLP.—MCLEOD.—At Kingston, on Wednesday, January 11th, 1905, by Rev Dr Mackie, Mr Geo Colp, of Stockton, California, to Miss Minnie McLeod, of Napanee

MCGREGOR.—PARKS.—A the bride's home, Tamworth, on Monday, January 16th, 1905, by Rev J W Jones, John McGregor, of Deseronto, to Maria C Parks, of Tamworth.

CULHANE.—KINKLEY.—At Napanee, on Wednesday, January, 18th, 1905, by Rev G S White, Mr Leo Culhane, Deseronto, to Miss Della Kinkley, of Napanee

HAYES.—ALDERMAN.—At Carletonville, Mich, Dec 23rd, 1904, Mr Frank Hayes, formerly of Napanee, to Mrs Jennie Alderman

McAFEE.—YORK.—At the Western Methodist parsonage, on Wednesday evening, by Rev J R Real, Mr Edward McAfee, to Miss Minnie N York, both of Napanee

GRAVES.—HOWARD.—At the Manse, Deseronto, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, by the Rev. W. S. McTavish, B. D. Ph. D., Wm. Wesley Graves, of Milltown, Ont. to Miss Elsie Howard, of Deseronto.

SEDORE.—BENTLEY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Deseronto, on Wednesday, January 4, 1905, by Rev. A. J. H. Strike, Marshall Sedore, of West Plain, to Miss Ada Bentley.

DEATHS.

AYLSWORTH.—At Fort William on Tuesday Jan 17th. 1905, Mrs Preston Aylsworth, wife of Wm Aylsworth formerly of Camden. Funeral at Napanee on Saturday at 1 o'clock.

MILLS.—At Napanee, on Wednesday January 18th, 1905, Annie M. Boies, beloved wife of George B. Mills, aged 70 years and 9 months.

KEY.—In Tyndinaga, on Sunday, January 1, 1905, Alice Bannice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Akey, aged 19 years.

CALLAGHAN.—At Deseronto, on Monday, January 2, 1905, Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Denis R. Callaghan, aged 11 years.

THE MAGNETISM OF CHRIST

Nothing in History Comparable to the Invisible Effluence That Exhaled From His Soul.

But he could not be hid.—Mark vii., 24.

The soul, like the individual, has its atmosphere. Each individual carries within him a physical, mental and moral presence that is equivalent to a magnetic circle. The powerful personality radiates force even as the glowing coals radiate heat. Through his superior nature Orpheus is said to have charmed the lower animals into subjection; but earth's heroes and leaders literally fulfill this tale of magic, mastering our reason and subduing our will.

Froude exhibits Julius Caesar drawing men unto him as a magnet draws particles of iron and steel. The rude Roman soldiers could no more escape the magnetic presence of their general than they could dodge the gravity of the earth. Carlyle tells us that Mirabeau took the tumultuous French assembly by storm. Virility, enthusiasm, eloquent speech, all were his, and, rushing forth, the floods of power overwhelmed men, and for the moment subdued all wills to Mirabeau. Purely by his magnetic influence Burke in his attack made Hastings feel himself "the most culpable being on earth."

This invisible radiation also helps us to explain the spell Socrates cast over Alcibiades. "In his presence," said the youth, "the fetters of passion that often enslave me seem like ice melting before the sun. While I listen my heart thumps, my eyes fill with tears. Therefore I stop my ears, as if to shut out the voice of the sirens and tear myself away by force lest I grow old sitting by his side."

Hamerton was deeply impressed by the statement that Napoleon's hand-grip was like unto a

POWERFUL ELECTRIC SHOCK.

Endeavoring to explain the "Little Corporal's" mastery over men, the author reflects that one touch of the lion's paw magnetized Dr. Livingstone and made him indifferent to the animal's bite. Thus, argued Hamerton, great men carry some mysterious power by which they fascinate the reason and master the will.

In one of his essays Montaigne speaks of a coach taken by robbers, who killed all the men and captured the treasure. But when the brigands approached a young woman who remained alive they feared to lay violent hands upon her, for "her eyes were full of bayonets." Such purity and justice blazed out of those homes of silent prayer that her eyes became weapons of defense, keeping the brutes at bay. Just as the sun pervades all space with its light and heat, so man, small, indeed, of physical stature, carries a diffusive and persuasive presence that fills the home and street with an atmosphere that blights and withers or influences that bless.

Striking as has been the atmosphere of power in which the sons of greatness have walked, for majesty and beauty there is nothing in history comparable to the invisible, indefinable effluence that exhaled from Christ's soul and was the secret of His personal influence. In what a blaze of light he lived! What sweet allurements and He for the common people! With what wonder of enthusiasm did the multitude crowd and press upon Him! The speech of this youth of three and thirty exhaled with confidence that the

spell and the charm that Jesus Christ cast upon the people from whom He could not be hid.

Reflecting that Shakespeare was a writer of supreme genius and lived but 300 years ago, remembering how weak and feeble has been the hold earth's greatest spirits have had upon the people, Martineau remarked that the greatest men must be ranked in a different order of being from Him who is man's teacher and savior. At midday no man strikes a match to find the blazing summer's sun, and Shakespeare at best is but a feeble sulphur match that, blazing, blazes not in Christ's all-shining splendor.

The atmosphere of influence that was large and divine in Christ exists in lesser degree in all God's children. None are so little or so low that character can be hid or the soul's light be concealed. Character is self-revealing. Goodness shines in the face, love leaps in the eyes, sympathy thrills in the voice, while kindness of heart shows itself like sweet ointment upon the hand. Therefore, "He could not be hid."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
JAN. 22.

"The First Miracle in Cana." Golden Text, John 2, 5.

THE LESSON ILLUSTRATED.

Verse 11. "This beginning of miracles." This lesson is notable as the first record of our Lord's working a miracle. And the presence of the miracle in the gospel records gives great offense to certain people who believe only in the "natural." It is related that in order to put a stop to the fraudulent miracles in connection with the tomb of the Abbe Paris, practiced by the Jesuits, the king had the part of the tomb where the remains of the saint lay walled up. Shortly after some one put a paper on the wall with this inscription, "By command of the king, God is forbidden to work any more miracles here!" So an unbelieving material Science has put up a notice over the whole earth, which in effect is this: "By resolution of the Academy of Science, God is forbidden to work any more miracles in the world!"

Verse 7. "And then filled them." The servants filled the waterpots with water. That was the limit of their ability. But that got things ready for a power beyond theirs. There is a point where human preparation stops and God does the rest. We prepare the ground and plant the seed, and there stop. Then something happens we could no more bring about than we could turn water into wine—the seed bursts its shell and begins to grow. The miner drills a hole into the solid rock, puts in it a stick of dynamite, lights the fuse, and retires to a place of safety. Then something he could not do happens. The dull stick of dynamite suddenly becomes almost resistless power and rends the rock into fragments. We can do nothing but get things ready for God. But when we make the proper preparation God always does the rest.

Verse 9. "The water that was made wine." The Rev. S. H. Hadley, the well-known reformed

Down some of the shafts can be traced pumpkins, pipes and cables radiating outward through the galleries so that the miners may have dry tunnels, electric lights, and even telephone service underground.

In these passages, many of them so deep that the internal heat of the earth can be perceptibly felt, men live and eat and toil and carry on the business of life apparently oblivious of the fact that they are nearer the centre of the earth than ever man succeeded in getting before, and are digging themselves nearer every minute. Thousands of men inhabit these towns and villages underground, governed by laws for their peaceful regulation, and provided with efficient systems of fire protection, sanitation, drainage and ventilation.

In the deepest mine there are over two hundred miles of tunnels lighted in part with incandescent lamps, and a complete telephone service with a "central" and eighty instruments installed in the galleries; so that a pumpman on the fifty-seventh level can call up a friend over the long-distance wire to Chicago, and tell him how it feels to live in the bowels of the earth.

SOME UNEXPECTED HAULS

TREASURES FOUND IN RUINED DWELLINGS.

Large Sums of Money Found by Workmen When Demolishing Buildings.

A few weeks ago a firm of house-breakers, who had contracted to demolish the houses upon a plot of ground for a syndicate of builders, who had prepared plans for new property, made an unexpected haul. The house had been razed as far as the first floor, and the workman was laboriously endeavoring to dislodge the large, firmly embedded stones forming the chimney. With a sudden wrench, some hundredweight of bricks fell with a crash, and the workman was astonished to see a number of what he thought were bright brass discs distributed among the debris. Closer examination, however, revealed the fact, that they were gold coins. When the cavity from which they had been displaced was searched, two other large bags, containing both gold and silver coins to the value of over \$15,000, were found. The cavity had evidently been the hidingplace of a former tenant, who had no faith in the security of banks, and had died without betraying the existence of his hoard.

DIAMONDS IN DIRT.

Another valuable find was made during the demolition of a large manufacturing jeweller's factory. Two floors of the building had been devoted respectively to the manufacture of the articles, and jewel-cutting, polishing, and setting.

When the floor-boards were raised, in the space between the beams and the ceiling of the rooms below were found small pieces of gold and silver, little odds and ends of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and other valuable stones, that had fallen on the floor, and had worked their way through the chinks between the boards.

It was estimated that there were approximately fifty years' accumulation beneath these boards, representing a value of something like \$25,000.

A curious discovery was made a short time ago in the course of a demolition of a ramshackle building in the East End of London. The house had been condemned, and the housebreakers were "carrying out their work with great zest." They had only just removed the roof, however, when they came across a number of discolored spoons. A little rubbing showed that they were made of solid silver. Further work revealed other articles of the silversmith's

YOUNG FOLKS

MOLLIE'S BUTTERFLIES.

"How is my Mollie girl to-day?" asked Aunt Helen, as she came in one sunny, windy winter day.

Mollie was in the big rocking-chair, made all comfortable with pillows and blankets. She was wearing the pretty pink kimono that mama had made for her as soon as Mollie was able to sit up a little while each day. Now she could sit up for three hours every day, and once she had even walked across the room, holding mama's hand, "just to see if she could."

The doctor said she was doing finely, and told her to hurry up and get well, so as to have rosy cheeks again to match the new kimono.

"O aunt, I'm so glad to see you!" said the little girl, stroking the soft fur of aunt's muff. "You seem so kind of fresh and out-doorsy."

"Well, Mollie, I'm going to stay and be indoorsy a while," said aunt. "Grandma told me to tell you that her biggest geranium is almost ready to blossom, and that she can see the color peeping out or the buds now. She is going to send them to you just as soon as they're open, you know."

"I s'pose it is so nice and warm in grandma's house the plants don't know it isn't summer," said Mollie. "But when the flowers open they'll be so s'prised to see all the snow outside."

Then Mollie and aunt began to talk about the summer, how lovely it was to see all the green trees, and the daisies and buttercups in the grass, and to hear the birds singing.

"And, O, aunt, don't you remember the lots and lots of butterflies we used to see when we rode over to Cousin Eva's house? Wouldn't it be nice if we could have some butterflies in the house in winter, same as grandma's flowers?"

"I'm afraid the winter butterflies wouldn't be quite happy," said aunt. "They would rather wait until the real outdoor summer comes. I'm sure."

Aunt Helen thought very hard for a minute; then she said, "But we might make some butterflies, even if they're not real ones—and I think I know how to make them fly just a little, too."

Aunt Helen got some pretty tissue-paper, very thin, and of different colors—red, white, yellow and light green. She cut out some gay butterflies. Then she took several pieces of very fine sewing silk, and tied one to each butterfly Mollie was very much interested in the gay bits of paper, and tried to decide if the red butterflies or the yellow ones were the prettiest.

"But I don't see how you are going to make them fly, aunt."

Aunt went over to the big register. The heat was coming up very fast, for it was a cold day outside, and papa had to keep a hot fire in the furnace, so that Mollie's room might be warm and comfortable.

Aunt Helen took the paper butterflies and tied one end of each silk thread to the back of a chair. The butterflies all hung straight down. Aunt moved the chair very near to the register, and gave the butterflies a little toss into the middle of the foot air.

Puff! Up they went, higher, and higher, carried by the warm, rising air. They wavered about, now dropping a little, then going higher than ever, swaying about from side to side. Red and yellow and white and green, dancing up and down, they really seemed like a flock of gay butterflies hovering over a field of flowers.

describable effluence that exhaled from Christ's soul and was the secret of His personal influence. In what a blaze of light he lived! What sweet allurements had He for the common people! With what wonder of enthusiasm did the multitude crowd and press upon Him! The speech of this youth of three and thirty culled with sayings that the ripest scholars of centuries never have been able to fathom. What an atmosphere of hope did He diffuse, in which wrecked and ruined publicans and sinners should feel dead and dormant power stirring and coming forth to life before His sacred look.

RIGHTEOUSNESS IN OTHERS

is white as a snowflake but often also as cold. His spotless heart was stained through and through with sympathy for human sin and suffering, even as the rose is stained red with rich colors. Solitary by the greatness of His life and the power of His love, in what an atmosphere of influence did He walk? If the centurion, the ruler and the priest approached Him with mingled awe and hesitancy, if the captain and his soldiers quaked in His presence and fell to the ground before His all-piercing look, little children found in Him an instant and familiar friend, and, climbing upon His knees, heard comforting words and knew a loving influence.

The mountains could not hide Him! The seas could not separate Him from the people; the multitude ran across the desert after Him. It was earth's great heart and divine shedding hope and inspiration upon a race and drawing the multitude upward.

For the human heart divines its friends. Once its master stands forth revealed, the soul rises to acclaim Him Lord and Master. What a treasure-box is the human heart! How do secret thoughts and nameless longings and unsuspected heartaches lie hidden there? Jewels concealed in a rude outer case!

But to this One, who offered the very pattern of ideal friendship, every heart made haste to open its hidden jewels. The children of prosperity with their unhappiness, the children of weakness and want, men high and low, men bond and free, with all their hopes and dreams and prayers and penitence, pressed unto Christ and poured forth all their treasure before this divine friend. It was as if summer had assembled all its blooms and blossoms and shed all this treasure down before Christ's feet.

Great was the charm such a political savior as Garibaldi exerted upon followers who for him were willing martyrs. Great, too, the enthusiasm that clansmen of Scotland felt for such a hero as Robert Bruce, for whom men gladly died if only the beloved chieftain might

COMBAT AND CONQUER.

In 1851, when the Hungarian hero Kossuth visited New York, the patriot stood forth clothed with such weight and majesty of character that on the day of his reception people on each side of Broadway dropped their tools, closed their stores, forsook their tasks, and, massing in and about the central street, the tides of enthusiasm rose in the multitude like the tides of an advancing river.

We also are told that when Robert Burns made his tour through Scotland the mere announcement that the poet had arrived at some inn, perchance at the midnight hour, was sufficient to call from their slumbers all the people within a radius of miles, assembling to hear and see the poet whose presence filled men with transports of delight.

Yet, when the influences of leader, or orator, of statesman and artist and political savior are united and melted into one new and glowing conception of heroism, yea, and multiplied a thousand times, they seem entirely inadequate to account for

of dynamism suddenly becomes almost resistless power and rends the rock into fragments. We can do nothing but get things ready for God. But when we make the proper preparation God always does the rest.

Verse 9, "The water that was made wine." The Rev. S. H. Hadley, the well-known reformed drunkard and rescue mission worker of New York, addressing a large convention of Christian workers at Winona Lake, Indiana, said: "I hear of an American in London who found fault with the mud. A man named Ruskin dipped up a handful of mud from the gutter and said: 'In this mud one element is sand, and from sand you have the opal; a second element is clay, which goes to make the sapphire; still a third element is soot, and soot goes to make a diamond, and that is all there is to mud except water. Surely you won't find fault with water! Now, that is just what we (reformed drunkards) are—analyzed mud.' But Mr. Hadley might have added—and the figure would have been equally true to the facts—that God had of this analyzed mud made regenerated men, men born again into a new life: for what the speaker meant to say, and what he did say in the short address that followed the words we have quoted was that he and the other men for whom he spoke had been saved by the grace of God "from whisky and tobacco and everything that is bad." Their lives had been made over; they had been lifted into a new and a loftier sphere of life.

Verse 10, "Thou hast kept the good wine till now." The best at the last of the feast. The custom was otherwise. But Jesus's way is the divine way, and it stands for Christian experience and is a prophecy and a promise for all future history. Not the green fruit, but the ripe, is the best. Not childhood, but maturity, is the richest in happiness. Not the man who puts on the armor, but he who after victory lays it off, is most enviable. Not the joy of the young convert, but that of the ripened saint, is the sweetest. Not the past, but the future, holds the noblest age. The present life may be good, but to depart and be with Christ is far better. God puts the best last. We should not wish to change the order.

DEEPEST MINE IN THE WORLD

4,000 Feet Below the Bottom of Lake Superior.

"Imagine if you can a gigantic honeycomb forty miles long by fifteen miles broad, surrounded by water and penetrated by hundreds of miles of tunnels in tiers one below another to the depth of a mile, and you will have some idea," writes Mr. Theodore Waters in Everybody's Magazine, of the country in which the deepest mine in the world, the Calumet and Hecla, is located. This copper-mine extends down four thousand feet below the bottom of Lake Superior, which itself is one thousand feet deep.

If the knife of a Cyclops could cut the honeycomb in two, longitudinally, as Sir John Lubbock used to cut an ant's nest for the purpose of observing what was going on inside, there would be revealed a wealth and a breath of industry not eclipsed by those of many surface communities. Dozens of elevator shafts, some perpendicular, others on an incline, would be found piercing the comb from top to bottom. In them would be seen cars carrying men and metal up and down with the speed of express-trains.

In and out, across and back extend galleries overflowing with activity; in some, lines of air-drills eating their way into the rock, in others the sudden bursting of blasts in the walls of the lodes. Electric locomotives are hauling trains of rock-cars to the shafts, or men are found laboriously pushing hand-cars through darkened subways,

in the East End of London. The house had been condemned, and the housebreakers were carrying out their work with great zest. They had only just removed the roof, however, when they came across a number of discolored spoons. A little rubbing showed that they were made of solid silver. Further work revealed other articles of the silversmith's craft, such as cups, vases, candlesticks, both in gold and silver, concealed in fire-flues and other places.

No trace could be found of the owners, and it was surmised that the house was the haunt of expert burglars. Apparently the men had not had an opportunity to dispose of their ill-gotten gains, and had concealed them until a favorable moment. In the meantime, the men had probably been arrested, and sentenced to long terms of penal servitude.

Instances are brought to notice from time to time of persons who, distrusting the usual places for the accommodation of their savings, have had recourse to cunning devices for the concealment of their treasure within their own homes.

MYSTERY OF A STOVE.

One of the most romantic discoveries of this kind was made in a North of England seaport, near the docks. For some thirty years the shop had been tenanted by an unpretentious owner. He lived alone, and simply supplied the neighboring tenants and sailors with their small necessities. Yet he had a very flourishing business, and it was freely whispered that he had made a small fortune. When he died, however, no fortune was forthcoming. No huge banking-account was found, and expectant relations were grievously disappointed.

Some ten years later the house was condemned, and was speedily razed to the ground. In the basement, however, the housebreakers came across a huge, solidly built stove, which had never been used. With much effort it was lifted, and behind was disclosed a large iron-lined box. The stove had, therefore, been simply a blind. When the box was forced open, coin and notes to the value of over \$100,000 was found.—London Answers.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Kindness is catching.
One sin bears many seeds.
A ledger makes a hard pillow.
Red blood is always better than blue vision.
None are so poor as those who do not love people.
A poor man does not need to be a poor sort of a man.
Living for one's land is greater far than dying for it.
He has made no great gains who has never lost anything.
A man never gets much hold on heaven when he grasps humanity with just two fingers.
More enemies have been slain by mercy than by malice.
Chance is one of the most profane words in our language.
Real religion never has to advertise for a chance to do good.
A man's title to glory does not depend on the glory of his title here.
Men who are always on the make never make much of anything.
An open denial of God may be better than an empty definition of him.
Small men do not gain great truths and great men do not retain them.
The light of one life shines farther than the brilliance of a century's logic.
The rainbow of love always looks best against the black clouds of hate.
When religion is a matter of business, business is never a matter of religion.
The church is not at all sacred when it thinks that the street is wholly secular

Puff! Up they went, higher and higher, carried by the warm, rising air. They wavered about, now dropping a little, then going higher than ever, swaying about from side to side. Red and yellow and white and green, dancing up and down, they really seemed like a flock of gay butterflies hovering over a field of flowers.

Mollie was delighted. It was certainly a pretty sight. She watched them for a while, until she fell asleep. She dreamed that she was lying in a hammock under the trees, and that a flock of butterflies were flying all about, and that they soon turned into some bright blossoms of sweet peas and red geraniums, and dropped into her lap.

The next day when Aunt Helen came, she brought some more bits of tissue-paper—this time they were pink and blue and lavender and crimson and white and purple.

She cut out little petals of the colored paper, and with a few skillful touches made them into pretty blossoms. Then she fastened the blossoms to long green stems, made of tiny wire covered with a twisted bit of green paper. Aunt Helen put a dozen of the pretty flowers into a slender glass vase, and set them on the little table.

"Why, aunty, they're just 'actly like the sweet peas I dreamed off! I can almost smell them," said Mollie.

Then aunty made more of the dainty flowers, this time with no stems. She tied a silk thread to each one, and fastened the sweet peas to a chair, as the butterflies had been fastened the day before. The chair was placed near the register, and the sweet peas waved about and fluttered up and down like dancing blossoms.

They were a pretty sight, and Mollie enjoyed watching them. After a while she begged aunty to "let the butterflies play, too," so aunty brought out the butterflies again, and soon the butterflies and sweet peas were nodding and dancing together as if they were having lovely summer fun. Mollie told Aunt Helen she always thought of the nicest things to do, and it was not half so hard to be sick when she came.

WHAT A BOY SHOULD KNOW.

A very successful man, in speaking of what a young man should know to begin a business life in the right way, summarized the qualifications about as follows:
He should be able to write a good, legible hand.
To spell all the words that he knows how to use.
To write an ordinary receipt.
To speak and write good English.
To write a good social or business letter.
To add a column of figures rapidly.
To make out an ordinary account.
To deduct 16 2/3 per cent. from the face of the account.
To receipt an account when it is paid.
To write an advertisement for the newspaper.
To write an ordinary promissory note.
To reckon the interest or the discount on the note for years, months or days.
To draw up an ordinary bank cheque.
To take it to the right place in the bank to get the money.
To make neat and correct entries in day-book or cash-book.
To tell the number of yards of carpet required for the parlor.
To tell something about the great authors, statesmen and financiers of the present time.
If, says the successful business man, a boy can do all this it is probable that he has enough education to make his way in the world.
About 60,000 wedding-rings are deposited every year at the municipal pawnshop of Paris.

DISGRACEFUL DEFICIENCIES.

Orison Sweet Marden Says It Is a Disgrace.

- To half-do things.
- Not to develop our possibilities.
- To be lazy, indolent, indifferent.
- To do poor, slipshod, botched work.
- To give a bad example to young people.
- To have crude, brutish, repulsive manners.
- To hide a talent because you have only one.
- To live a half life when a whole life is possible.
- Not to be scrupulously clean in person and surroundings.
- To acknowledge a fault and make no effort to overcome it.
- To be ungrateful to friends and to those who have helped us.
- To go through life a pigmy when nature intended you for a giant.
- To kick over the ladder upon which we have climbed to our position.
- To be grossly ignorant in these days of free usages of good society.
- To ignore the forces which are improving civilization in your own country.
- Not to be able to carry on intelligently conversation upon current topics.
- To shirk responsibility in politics, or to be indifferent to the public welfare.
- To know nothing of the things we see, handle, and enjoy every day of our lives.
- To be ignorant of the general history of the world and of the various countries.
- Not to know something of the greatest leaders, reformers, artists, and musicians of the world.
- Not to have intelligent knowledge of the general affairs of the world, and the inter-relations of nations.
- Not to know enough about the laws of health, about physiology and hygiene to live healthfully and sanely.
- To vote blindly for party, right or wrong, instead of for principle, because you have been doing so for years.
- To be grossly ignorant in these days of free schools, cheap newspapers, periodicals, and circulating libraries.
- To be so controlled by any appetite or passion that one's usefulness and standing in the community are impaired.
- To be totally ignorant of natural history, to know nothing of the science which underlies the beauties and the marvels of nature.
- Not to have an intelligent idea of the country in which we live, not to know its history, its industries, and the conditions of its people.
- Not to know anything of the movements for human betterment and not to help them along to the extent of our ability in time or money.
- To live in the midst of schools, libraries, museums, lectures, picture galleries, and improvement clubs, and not to avail oneself of their advantages.—O. S. Marden in Success.

MYSTERIES OF HEREDITY.

Prof. Pearson Attempts to Find Out Its Laws.

"If you knew absolutely everything about the parents, you would be able to predict what the child could be." So said Professor Karl Pearson, F.R.S., in his lecture at Bedford College, England.

Professor Pearson some time back evolved some remarkable theories respecting temperament in relation to the color of the hair. In dealing with heredity one must be a collateralist as well as an ancestor. One must examine one's aunts and cousins, and especially the cousins, as well as parents and brothers.

If two sets of a man's cousins were found to have similar characteristics, and his father and mother

HEALTH

HINTS FOR THE SICK ROOM.

If possible before the patient is put into the room clean out of it every superfluous article of furniture. If it is a contagious case or fever of any sort take out rugs or carpet, send away the portieres and wool window curtains and table spreads, and in case of severely contagious diseases such as smallpox or scarlet fever even the books should be removed.

This sounds very cheerless, but the next step changes all that.

Put up snow white lawn curtains, frilly and dainty, that can be looped back for plenty of sunshine, and are easily washed. Have a white cotton bedspread. The white dimity spread used at hospitals is both the best and prettiest, washes as easily as a sheet and does not have to be ironed.

Find dainty, pure white washable linen for bureau and the many convenient little tables. Reserve one table entirely for the doctor's use, for glasses, medicine bottles, a tray and teaspoon.

Keep this table always exquisitely fresh. If pretty linen spreads don't hold out, cover it with a fresh towel every day or two, and never leave a soiled plate or tumbler in sight of the patient, or give medicine or milk in a glass once used.

If there is hot running water in the room the nurse should rinse dishes as soon as used. Otherwise they should be put outside the door, where a small table stands ready to save steps.

If the carpet is gone a strip of matting should be run from door to bed and window to soften the sound, or a nurse may wear noiseless slippers.

Bring up from the dining room or sitting room one or two growing plants and put them near the window on a white covered stand, where the patient can watch them without effort. Do not have many scented flowers in a sick room and none at night, when the patient is weakest and needs the freshest air.

The best plan is to put a rose in a tall vase or a few carnations near the window prettily arranged. These give pleasure without the bad results of heavy odors.

There should be a book or two about so that the patient may feel that the weary hours could be lessened if he wished. Most sick people do not like being read to—a point for every nurse and kind friend to bury deep in her inner consciousness; they submit to it sometimes, but are usually restless afterward.

With the room white, cheerful and exquisitely clean, next prepare the bed with all easily washable coverings, cotton, not linen, sheets and pillow cases and woollen blankets that can be washed with antiseptics.

Plan to have two sets of sheets and pillow cases always in use, so that every morning the bed can be entirely changed, the sheets removed and put out to air for a couple of hours and then warmed and folded away ready for the next morning, with two fresh from the laundry well warmed at least twice a week.

The patient should be moved to the left side of the bed as a folded sheet is laid on the right, then lifted for a second as the sheet is opened to the right and the under sheet pulled out. Then the fresh sheet is put over, and for a while an extra blanket added to avoid chill.

The question of ventilation is very important, yet most easily managed. A screen is absolutely essential.

At night one window should be opened a little at the top and one

MINUTES WORTH MONEY

BANK RUNS STOPPED VERY CLEVERLY.

A Few Minutes Delay might Have Changed the Fate of an Empire.

The old adage that "Time is money" is often proved by instances of an extraordinary character—such as, for example, the case of the steamship "Tangier," which went ashore somewhat recently. The vessel was well insured, and about the time the ship was wrecked the insurance policy expired. The question of a minute of Greenwich time will decide, apparently, whether the insurance brokers will have to pay over an enormous sum to the owners of the vessel or not.

It often happens that life insurance policies are not renewed at the proper time; and although a clear month is now allowed—as an act of grace—by a large number of life insurance companies, there are many cases on record in which heavily insured men have sent their premiums to the head office just too late to allow of acceptance, and, in consequence, have had to sacrifice huge sums which have been deposited. Such a case is almost impossible now-a-days, in view of the improved and more honest methods adopted by insurance companies.

A "RUN" ON THE BANK.

It is a terrible misfortune for a bank to have to cope with a "run." Word goes round that such-and-such a bank is in a bad way, and at once there is a rush by depositors to withdraw their money. This experience has been faced in many countries, and it is an emergency in which the heads recognize that minutes are worth millions. Something has to be done to meet the demands of depositors or allay their worst fears, and all kinds of devices have been resorted to at the time and another.

One of the most remarkable instances recalls the fact that the bank manager saved the desperate situation by coolness which can be described as extraordinary, under the circumstances.

Realizing that the "run" would quickly break the bank unless something was done, and that, readily, he temporarily turned all the offices in the building into reception-rooms, and promised everybody settlement on the spot.

SAVED BY A RUSE.

Whilst depositors were being pleasantly entertained, money was borrowed from another bank in the neighborhood, and as soon as money was forthcoming the depositors became more at ease. In the course of a few hours the position was saved.

Another bank manager coped with a similar contingency by having bags of money loaded into a van at the rear of the bank premises, then driven round to the front, and delivered in full view of the anxious depositors. For hours the clerks were busy handing money out of the back of the bank and taking it in at the front, so many being engaged upon this task that only a very few clerks were available to attend to those making a "run" on the bank. The sight of so much money being taken into the premises allayed all anxiety in the course of a few hours, and the "run" came to an end.

AN EMPIRE IN THE BALANCE.

Men who have attempted to "corner" some of the world's commodities know to their cost that a minute's delay sometimes entails ruin of the best-laid schemes.

The last attempt to make a corner in the market—a scheme involving many millions—failed through the delay of a telegram for a few minutes.

In western wars, important issues

No Handicap

1.

Willis Denby sat staring starkly at his newspaper. By the side of his blotting-pad there lay a stack of grave, vellum-covered books, the contents of which were so precious that the covers were secured by lock and key. They were crying mutely for his attention, for it was seldom indeed that they were so neglected. Men had been chained to them and their near relations every working hour for as long as they had existed, and as Denby turned his glance to them a frown seemed to look out from under the guided letters on the covers.

But he dreaded to open them; he knew too well that they could not hold his secret for another day. Those cold columns of figures would tell their own story—the story of his disgrace.

What should he do? Should he make a dash for freedom while he had the chance, or should he wait, face it out, and take his gruel? Take his gruel! Ah, that was how they used to talk at school; then it meant a caning from a master or a mill with a schoolmate; now it was prison—that foul charnel-house of reputations and respectability.

There was another way out; but it needed courage or madness to handle either razor or revolver, and he was sane—and a coward!

What an utter fool he had been to get into a scrape like this for fifty pounds! Why had he not been bold, and taken something worth while? Still, of course, he meant to put the money back, and he had been so sure that Sansfontains would rise. Otherwise he would not have run the risk, for he knew that no mercy would be shown by the directors; they had proved that too recently for him to doubt it.

With an angry sweep of his arm, he caught up the newspaper which chronicled the doleful news of his ruin in its money columns and crumpled it up. As he did so his eye caught the heading to a column.

"The Marriage Handicap!" he muttered fiercely. "Yes, of course; that has been my ruin. If I hadn't been fool enough to marry, I should not have been what I am—a criminal whose hours of freedom are numbered!"

"Money, money, money, ever since I married—that has been the constant cry—I never seem to have had a penny I could call my own since the beastly day—Jove, how it rained—I signed the marriage-register!"

"And what have I got for it all—my sacrifice? Oh, it's no use! Things have come to the crisis now. I must be open with myself. My return for all my sacrifice and unselfishness has been nothing. A weak, ailing wife, who ceased to be a companion years ago, and three expensive children to be brought up. Upon my soul, I don't know how we've kept up so long as we have, on my salary! I expect, I only know it, Ellen is in debt all over the place!"

"It wasn't to be wondered at that, handicapped as I was, I should try to make a little more for them—of course, for them. And now the smash has come. Ah, well, I must try and meet it like a man!"

The door of his room opened, and a grey-headed man, whose serene glance frowned through his gold-rimmed spectacles at the unopened books on the desk, looked in.

"I will take your books this afternoon, Mr. Denby," he said quietly. "Very well, sir."

evolved some remarkable theories respecting temperament in relation to the color of the hair. In dealing with heredity one must be a collateralist as well as an ancestor. One must examine one's aunts and cousins, and especially the cousins, as well as parents and brothers.

If two sets of a man's cousins were found to have similar characteristics, said Professor Pearson, it would be fairly safe to say that the man's own character was also similar. With the aid of a large number of diagrams, the professor argued that if a good characteristic could be kept in a family for two generations, then the offspring would be certain to possess it. It was, therefore, not so foolish as some supposed to take an interest in one's ancestors.

With regard to sisters, Professor Pearson said that after an examination of 2,014 "pairs" of sisters, he found a striking resemblance of sister to sister, both mentally and physically. The resemblance between parents and offspring was 5; that between two brothers or two sisters slightly less; and that between a brother and a sister less still.

There was no difference between a man and a thoroughbred race horse as regards inheritance of color. Whether this was so with insects was not known. He thought the difference very small. He was himself experimenting with snails at the present time, and already had grand children of his original snails. They were dying off, however, so that he had no data to go upon.

It was necessary, he added, to study heredity of the community in certain ways.

SURPRISED THE BARBER.

The barber had been so voluble and persistent that the bald-headed little man upon whom he was operating had, in sheer desperation, purchased a bottle of his "Sprout Instant" hair producer.

Two days later the little man bounced into the saloon with a glare in his eyes that caused the proprietor to pick up the machine-brush as a weapon of defence, and to retreat precipitately to a position of safety behind the counter.

"That 'Sprout Instant,'" commented the little man, in a tone that made all the razors shiver—

"But, sir, you must have patience," interrupted the barber. "Why it was only two days ago—"

"Patience!" broke in the irate one. "Great Togo! there ain't enough patience in the world to fit my case! That muddie-headed girl of ours has mistaken the hair-producer for furniture-polish!"

"Ah, I see!" smiled the barber, "and you want another bottle?"

"No I don't!" snapped the bald-headed gentleman. "I want to know how much you'll charge to shave our new dining-room suite?"

DO BIRDS SING?

A naturalist has recently written to prove that birds are not singers, but whistlers; that is to say, that the notes are produced through a tube—to be technical, through the slit known as the glottis—not by the help of vocal cords. But the whole distinction is beside the point. Anyone who has seen a bird singing will have seen both the vibrations in his throat and the variations in the extent to which he opens and closes his beak, or mandibles; and, given these accompaniments, together with the production of an articulate language, whistling and singing become identical terms suggesting a distinction. People are accustomed to the idea that only a few species of birds, such as the parrot and the jackdaw, can be taught, but in wild life almost all birds are mimics to some extent, and probably more of them than people realize could be taught to imitate human sounds.

TEETOTAL EMPIRE.

Emperor Menelik, the dusky ruler of Abyssinia, has issued an edict prohibiting the importation of alcoholic drinks into his empire. French wines and German beer have, he says, found their way to his Court. He has watched their effects, and has come to the conclusion that if he does not put a stop to the drinking that is going on his empire will soon fall a prey to other nations. The Emperor has no objection to European arts and sciences; but he sets his face against European poison, and declares that he will punish importers of alcoholic liquors by forcing the stuff down their throats until they die. In the preamble to his edict he says that drunkenness is pernicious, enfeebles a race, and destroys the body and mind. He desires his people to remain strong, healthy, independent, and, as a means to this end, prohibits alcoholic drinks in every part of his domains.

to the right and the under sheet pulled out. Then the fresh sheet is put over, and for a while an extra blanket added to avoid chill.

The question of ventilation is very important, yet most easily managed. A screen is absolutely essential.

At night one window should be opened a little at the top and one at the bottom, and the screen should be placed around the bed. During the day one window should always be opened, with a screen in front of it out some two feet to allow the air to spread easily.

Every morning after the bed is changed the windows should be opened wide, the patient well bundled up and the screen put in front of the bed if he is sensitive to cold. Then breakfast, a little visiting, if the doctor will permit it, or a book, if the patient really wishes it.

The nurse's dress is a matter of distinct importance to herself and her patient.

Wool frocks must be discarded. A cotton dress, very simply made and fresh once a week, with daily fresh white aprons and stocks, is the best and most convenient ready costume. It is pleasantly fresh to the eyes of the patient, and it is the exceptional woman who does not look her prettiest in this semi-professional garb.

A wool dress, which gathers up microbes in rich harvests, is a menace to her own health and to her family afterward.

Antiseptics must be used by the nurse in cleaning the room, washing the dishes and bedding, and bathing her own hands after touching the patient. Most antiseptics are unpleasant in odor and injurious to the hands, so that patient as well as nurse is apt to dread their free use. A simple pure borax powder is a harmless, non-odoriferous disinfectant.

Dissolved in warm water it may be used to clean woodwork, furniture, bedding, and dishes. A pinch of it in the morning bath is not only healthful but invigorating to the patient, and it is an admirable mouth wash. It is the amateur nurse's best friend.

The question of talking with a patient must be regulated by the good sense of the nurse, as must her own cheerfulness and patience and self-sacrifice. She must consider her own powers of endurance and she must eat regularly most nourishing food, out of the sick room if possible.

It is an important fact that all the suggestions made here will lessen, not increase the work and worry of the nurse, and in the end lessen the expenditure of money as well, not to mention the more important consideration that they all count for the patient's quick recovery and subsequent good health.

Poor nursing is followed by slow convalescing, and economy of care by an aftermath of minor illnesses.

"corner" some of the world's commodities know to their cost that a minute's delay sometimes entails ruination of the best-laid schemes.

The last attempt to make a corner in the market—a scheme involving many millions—failed through the delay of a telegram for a few minutes.

In warfare more important issues than can be estimated in money value are decided by the saving of minutes. There is, perhaps, no better example than Waterloo, where the opportune arrival on the scene of conflict of Britain's ally decided Napoleon's fate. A few minutes' delay, in the opinion of many people—notably the German Emperor—would have probably resulted in Napoleon gaining the day. This would have meant a war indemnity of many more millions than one cares to estimate.

CANCER CURE A SUCCESS.

Physician's Treatment Results in Complete Cure.

"Completely cured of cancer!" Such is the remarkable statement made by the Countess of Clancarty, once the famous Belle Bilton of the music hall stage, who has just returned to London from Paris, accompanied by her husband, says the London Express.

Early last year the Countess was overtaken by the most relentless of all maladies—cancer. Operations were performed, but in vain.

Sentence of death was pronounced by Sir Arthur Vernon Macan, president of the Royal College of Physicians, Ireland, and the eminent cancer specialists who were consulted by the Earl of Clancarty concurred in this verdict. Two of the greatest cancer specialists of the day declared that the Countess could not live more than six weeks.

As a last resource Lord Clancarty took his wife to Paris, and placed her under the treatment of Dr. Doyen, with the result Lady Clancarty told in her own words yesterday.

"When I was placed under Dr. Doyen's treatment I had only three weeks of life left," she said. "The new treatment began in March. In all, I had twenty-nine inoculations of the anti-cancer serum from twenty-five to thirty is the usual number."

"At the end of the course I was pronounced by Dr. Doyen and his colleagues free from cancer. Here I am, able to walk about, to enjoy life, not very strong yet, but quite cured of the terrible disease from which I suffered."

Dr. Doyen is a French physician whose claims to having discovered the cancer microbe and a sure method of treatment recently aroused much interest and investigation.

IN THE BLACK FOREST.

The Black Forest of Germany, a region famous for centuries, is hundreds of years behind the present age in methods of living and conducting simple industries. This fact is strikingly exemplified in the primitive ways the natives follow in making leather and shoes. When a farmer kills his beef he takes the hide to the local tanner, who will keep it for two years before he considers it fit for the shoemaker. When the hide is leather the shoemaker is informed of the fact. Then some morning the shoemaker comes to the farmer's house with his kit of tools, and for the time being is one of the family. Every Katrina and every Johann is marched before him and measured, and the work of making shoes for the family begins. It may take a month, more or less, but he sticks to his job until every one is properly shod, when he is away to the next customer needing his services.

try and meet it like a man."

The door of his room opened, and a grey-headed man, whose severe glance frowned through his gold-rimmed spectacles at the unopened books on the desk, looked in.

"I will take your books this afternoon, Mr. Denby," he said quietly.

"Very well, sir."

The door shut with a decided snap and Willis Denby, whose heart had stopped beating when the man who was shortly to send him to gaol had appeared, felt it slowly thump into life.

II.

The clock was striking three when the director who had looked into Denby's room in the morning appeared again.

"I shall be with you in five minutes to look over your books and take your cash balance," he said. And as Willis Denby sank back into his chair he felt dizzy and faint.

Five minutes! It would take ten minutes to discover what had happened, another ten minutes to take him before the board, and—yes, within half an hour he would be marching through the streets with the police-constable who had touched his hat as he had passed that morning. Perhaps, though, they would let him have a cab, he mused dully, and—

"A letter for you, Mr. Denby." A lady left it at the door a few minutes ago, and was very anxious you should have it at once."

Willis took the bulky packet from the office-boy and opened it. Then he gasped, for in his hand he held ten five-pound notes. He could not believe his eyes. The very amount, and— He smoothed out the letter, and read, in his wife's well-known hand:

"Dear Willis,—Are you aware that sometimes you talk in your sleep? I do not think you can be; but it remains true that from time to time, when my wretched pain would not let me sleep, I have caught you muttering distinct sentences. For the past three weeks you have evidently been in distress because you wanted £50. I enclose that amount now, and trust it may be in time to save you from the consequences your sleep-mutterings have told me you dread."

"Where did I get the money? Oh, my husband, your sleep-talk," has told me other things. I am your handicapped—you have said it; but for me and the responsibilities I represent, you would be richer, and able to defy the world. I have ceased to be your companion. I am nothing but a weaking, and a drag upon the wheel of your happiness. This is what I have read into your sleep-talk, my husband. Have I read it aright? I have known this for years, and at first I prayed to die."

"But, then, I saw the truth of your side of the matter. Housekeeping means much money and much worry. I would, at any rate, try to help with the former. And so I wrote some poor little stories, which of course, were returned to me. By and by, though, they did not come back, and, Willis Denby, for the past three years my earnings have kept you free from debt."

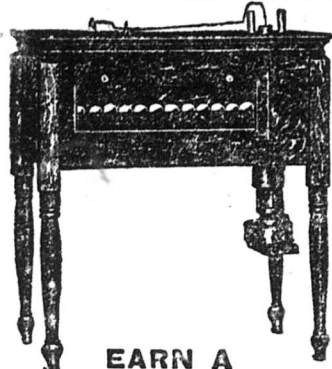
"The accompanying £50 represents a good deal of work, and work with me is not easy; but you must not thank me, or mention or explain this matter in any way. To me it is as though it had never happened, and we must avoid 'scenes' for the sake of the children.—Your wife, ELLEN."

And when the director with the gold spectacles had "taken over" Denby's cash balance, and certified his books to be correct, he was surprised as he closed the door to hear a sound as of a strong man sobbing behind him. But he was very busy, and he didn't investigate the matter.

We'll Write It Down Till Everybody Sees It—Till
Everybody Knows It Without Seeing It. It's
Worthy of Wide Publicity,

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea is Rich, Delicious and is absolutely Pure. Sold only in sealed lead packets. Black, Mixed or Natural GREEN. By all grocers. Received the highest award and gold medal at St. Louis.



EARN A

Comfortable Living WITH A Chatham Incubator

Poultry raising with a Chatham Incubator is a very profitable and easily managed occupation. Unless you want to go into it extensively it need take but very little of your time. Government reports show that the demand for chickens in Canada is greatly in excess of the supply and Great Britain is always clamoring for more. That means a steady market and good prices for chickens.

You cannot raise chickens successfully with a setting hen. She is wasting time setting when she should be laying. While she is hatching and brooding a few chickens she could be laying five or six dozen eggs. The percentage of chickens she hatches is much less than that produced by the Chatham Incubator.

It will pay you to own a Chatham Incubator.

Chatham Incubators contain every improvement of importance in incubator construction that has been produced. They are made of thoroughly seasoned wood, with two walls, case within case. Between these walls mineral wool is packed forming the very best insulation. Each piece of the case is mortised and grooved and screwed, making the whole as solid as a rock. Chatham Incubators are equipped with scientifically perfect regulators which are an infallible means of regulating the temperature.

No cash to pay until October, 1905.

We will start you raising poultry for profit with a Chatham Incubator without one cent of money from you until next Fall. That means that you can take off seven or eight hatches and make considerable money out of the incubator before the first payment becomes due.

We couldn't make this offer if we were not certain that if you accept it you will get complete satisfaction, if we were not positive that the Chatham Incubator will pay you a handsome yearly income.

This is a straightforward offer. We make it to show our supreme confidence in the Chatham Incubator. We want you to accept this offer as we are sure of the satisfaction our incubator will give. Every machine we

OUTCOME OF THE WAR.

Russia Must Be the First to Sue For Terms;

"This war will end when Russia asks for terms of peace, or, in the contrary event, when the last Japanese creature of either sex, capable of bearing arms, dies fighting against her." Such was the emphatic declaration of Mr. Arthur Dossy, F.R.G.S., founder of the Japan Society of London, recently. Intervention he regarded as practically out of the question; Japan would take care not to be swindled a second time.

The struggle was likely to affect the commerce of the world to a greater extent than any other war in history. It was a conflict between a retrograde type of civilization, represented by a so-called Christian nation, and a free and enlightened type, represented by a so-called heathen people. The real cause of the war was the present condition and future of China. It was the ambition of Japan to swallow the Chinese, and she could have every advantage in attempting their regeneration. Russia's policy would not, in the latter's opinion, be well for British trade. Whether a Chinaman had come under the thumb of the Russians, he had found it to his advantage to buy other than British goods, and if Russia became all-powerful in China, there would be a great increase in the sale of German, Belgian, and Swiss products, until such time as Russia herself could supply the article. There was no doubt a danger of a commercial rivalry stronger and fiercer than the world had ever seen, for China was likely to become one of the greatest if not the greatest, of industrial nations. In the interval, at all events, this country could keep its mills going to their fullest extent for China would need plant and tools, and a great deal of those would be supplied by Great Britain. Those who engaged in this business must do so on scientific lines; they must take a leaf out of the German book in the Far East, and several leaves out of the Japanese. It would be worth doing.

IRELAND CAN GROW TOBACCO.

An Initial Experiment Produces Surprising Results.

A new era appears to have opened for Ireland. Not only will she be a manufacturer of tobacco, but she appears likely to be able to grow a good leaf of her own.

From the lands of Col. Nugent Everard, in Randalstown, County Meath, twenty acres of tobacco have been harvested, and Professor J. N. Harper, of Kentucky University, the American tobacco expert, describes it as "a tobacco crop of the highest quality, quite equal to that in Virginia and Kentucky." Professor Harper also pronounces the Irish climate to be almost perfectly suited for tobacco culture.

Col. Everard has been supported by the Irish Department of Agriculture and his is the first experiment in producing a tobacco crop in Ireland.

The Price of Liberty

OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL

CHAPTER XXXV.—(Continued).

The quaint and somewhat exclusive town of Moreton Wells was reached in due course and the street where the Rev. James Merritt resided located at length. It was a modest two-storeyed tenement, and the occupier of the rooms was at home. Chris pushed her way gaily in, followed by Bell, before the occupant could lay down the foul clay pipe he was smoking and button the unaccustomed stiff white collar round his throat. Merritt whipped a tumbler under the table with amazing celerity, but no cunning of his could remove the smell of gin that hung pungently on the murky atmosphere.

Merritt dodged his head back defiantly as if half-expecting a blow. His eyes were strained a little anxiously over Bell's shoulder as if fearful of a shadow. Bell had seen the type before—Merritt was unconsciously looking for the police.

"I am so glad to find you at home," Chris said, sweetly.

Merritt muttered something that hardly sounded complimentary. It was quite evident that he was far from returning the compliment. He had recognised Bell, and was wondering fearfully if the latter was as sure of his identity. Bell's face betrayed nothing. All the same he was following Merritt's uneasy eye till it rested on a roll of dirty paper on the mantelpiece. That roll of paper was the missing Rembrandt and he knew it.

"Won't you offer me a chair?" Chris asked, in the sweetest possible manner.

Merritt sulkily emptied a chair of a pile of cheap sporting papers, and demanded none too politely what business the lady had with him. Chris proceeded to explain at considerable length. As Merritt listened his eyes gleamed and a broadening grin spread over his face. He had done a great deal of that kind of thing, he admitted. Since Henson had taken him up the police had not been anything like so inquisitive, and his present pose was fruitful of large predatory gains. The latter fact Merritt kept to himself. On the whole the prospect appealed to his imagination. Henson wouldn't like it, but then Henson was not in a position to say too much.

"I thought perhaps if you came over with us and dined at the castle," Chris suggested. She spoke slowly and thoughtfully, with her eyes on the ground. "Say to-night. Will you come?"

Merritt grinned extensively once more. The idea of his dining at the castle appealed to his own peculiar sense of humor. He was at his ease, seeing that Bell failed to recognise him. To dine at the castle, to note the plate, and get a minute geographical knowledge of the place from personal observation! His mouth watered at the thought.

"They ought to be more careful yonder," he suggested. "There's plate and there's pictures."

"Nothing has ever been stolen from Littleton Castle," Bell said, crisply. He read the leer in Merritt's eyes as he spoke of pictures. "Nothing whatever."

"What, not lately?" Merritt asked. "Didn't hear tell of a—"

He paused, conscious of saying too much. Bell shook his head again. An utterly puzzled expression crept over Mr. Merritt's engaging countenance.

had ordered him not to smoke in future, and so—"

Chris turned away to something else. Bell completed his purchase, and together they left the shop. Once outside Chris gripped her companion's arm excitedly.

"Another great discovery," she said. "Did you see me looking at that cigar-case—a gun-metal one set with diamonds? You recollect that Ruth Gates purchased a case like that for that—that foolishness we thought of in connection with Mr. Steel. The case had a little arrow-shaped scratch with the head of the arrow formed of the biggest diamond. Enid told me all this the night before I left Longdean Grange. Dr. Bell, I am absolutely certain that I have had in my hand just now the very case bought by Ruth from Lockhart's in Brighton!"

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Bell was considerably impressed with the importance of Chris's discovery, though at the same time he was not disposed to regard it in the light of a coincidence.

"It's a useful discovery in its way," he said; "but not very remarkable when you come to think of it. Somebody with an eye to damaging Steel changed that cigar-case. How the change affected Steel you know as well as I do. But the cigar-case purchased by Ruth Gates must be somewhere, and we are as likely to find it near Reginald Henson as anywhere else, seeing that he is at the bottom of the whole business. That change was made either by himself or by somebody at his instigation. Once the change was made he would not bother about the spare cigar-case. His ally probably came here to see Henson; the latter as likely as not threw him over, knowing that the fellow would not dare to talk; hence the thing is turned into money. I am merely speculating, of course, under the assumption that you are quite sure of your facts."

"Absolutely," Chris cried, eagerly. "Two long, irregular scratches leading up in arrow-headed shape to the big diamond in the centre. Ruth told Enid all about that the very last time they discussed the matter together."

"How came Ruth Gates to remember it so clearly?"

"Well, she did it herself. She was rubbing some specks off the case at the last moment, and the scratches were made accidentally with the stones in one of her rings."

Bell was fain to admit that the discovery was an important one. "We'll leave it for the present," he said. "In a small place like this so valuable an article is likely to remain in stock for some time. I'll call in again to-morrow on the pretence of getting further goods and obtain all the information there is to be gained as to who sold the case and what he was like."

There is just time for a little lunch before we take up our reverend friend. Where shall we go?"

Chris would like to see the Lion. There was a marvellous coffee-room there with panelled walls and a ceiling with Pugin, and an angle-nook filled with rare Dutch tiles. They had the beautiful old place to themselves, so that they could talk freely. Chris crumbled her bread and sipped her soup with an air of deep

Two eminent archaeologists made an excursion to the Isle of Arran, where interesting remains of an archaeological nature exist. They came across a little, rough stone building, and both entered into a fierce argument as to the exact century of its erection, one maintaining that it was built in the fifth and the other in the sixth century. A native listened some time to the hot discussion until he could stand it no longer. "Arrah, yer honors," he suddenly broke in, "ye're both on ye wrong." 'Twas put up three years ago by old Pat Doolan for his jacksass.

NO DOUBT ABOUT ROBT. BOND'S CASE

HE WAS CURED OF BRIGHT'S
DISEASE BY DODD'S KID-
NEY PILLS.

Doctors Said There Was no Hope
For Him, but He is a Well
Man Now.

Mount Brydges, Ont., Jan. 16.—
(Spe ial.)—That Dodd's Kidney Pills
cure Bright's Disease completely and
permanently has been clearly shown
in the case of Mr. Robt. Bond, a
well-known resident of this place.
Mr. Bond does not hesitate to say
he owes his life to Dodd's Kidney
Pills.

"My attending physician," Mr.
Bond states, "said I was in the last
stages of Bright's Disease and that
there was no hope for me. I then
commenced to use Dodd's Kidney
Pills and no other remedy. I used
in all about twenty boxes when my
doctor pronounced me quite well.
I have had no return of the trouble
since."

Bright's Disease is Kidney Disease
in its worst form. Dodd's Kidney
Pills always cure it. They also easily
cure milder forms of Kidney
Complaint.

The luncheon was finished at
length, and an intimation sent to
Merritt that his friends were wait-
ing for him at the Lion. As his
powerful figure was seen entering the
big Norman porch Henson came
along the street driving a dog-cart
at a dangerous rate of speed.

"Our man is going to have his
trouble for his pains," Bell chuckled.
"He has come to interview Merritt
at dinner-time."

Merritt shrank in awkwardly,
obviously suppressing a desire to
touch his forehead. There was a
sheepish grin on his face, a sup-
pressed triumph in his eyes. He had
been recently shaved and his hair
cut, but despite these improvements,
and desite his clerical garb, he was
not exactly the class of man to
meet in a dark lane after sunset.

Chris, however, showed nothing of
this in her greeting. Long before
Littimer Castle was reached she had
succeeded in putting Merritt quite
at his ease. He talked of himself
and his past exploits, he boasted of
his cunning. It was only now and
again that he pulled himself up and
piously referred to the new life that
he was now leading. Bell was study-
ing him carefully; he read the other's
mind like an open book. When the
wagonette finally pulled up before
the castle Littimer strolled up and
stood there regarding Merritt quietly.

"So this is the gentleman you were
going to bring to dinner?" he said,
grimly. "I have seen him before in
the company of our dear Reginald.
I also—"

Chris shot Littimer an imploring
glance. Merritt grinned in friendly
fashion. Bell, in his tactful way,
piloted the strange guest to the lib-
rary before Littimer and Chris had
reached the hall. The former polish-
ed his eyeglass and regarded Chris
critically.

"My dear young lady," he said,
smoothly, "originality is a passion
with me, eccentricity draws me as a
magnet; but as yet I have refrained
from sitting down to table with
ticket-of-leave men. Your friend has
'convict' writ large upon his face."
"He has been in gaol, of course,"
Chris admitted cheerfully.

(To be Continued.)

DEADLY PNEUMONIA

In All Its Varieties Disease is Due
to Infection.

In all its varieties, pneumonia is

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

\$5,000 Reward will be paid by
Lever Brothers
Limited, Toronto, to any person who
can prove that this soap contains
any form of adulteration whatsoever,
or contains any injurious chemicals.

Ask for the Octopus Bar.

Dyeing! Cleaning!

For the very best send your work to the

"BRITISH AMERICAN DYING CO."

Look for agents in your town, or send direct.

Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

For the Winter

—GO TO—

CALIFORNIA, MEXICO OR
FLORIDA.

The "Land of Sunshine,
Fruit and Flowers."
Round trip tourist tickets
on sale daily.

Mount Clemens "Mineral Baths"

Situated on direct line of Grand
Trunk.

St. Catharines Mineral Springs

Those who need a rest should
spend a few days or weeks at this
delightful resort. Best of hotel ac-
commodation.

For tickets and full information
call at any Grand Trunk Ticket Of-
fice.

GOOD HEALTH IN WINTER

WAISTCOAT IS THE UNDER-
TAKERS BEST FRIEND.

Food and Drink and Protection
For the Body in Cold
Weather.

Both men and women when they
decide to "wrap up" do so by in-
creasing the number of layers of
clothing in front over those on the
back of the body. It is a great
mistake, writes "A Physician" in the
London Daily Mail. The main "tele-
phone exchange" of the nerves of
the body lies in the spinal cord, in
the spinal canal, and this exchange
has immediate, complete and instan-
taneous connection with the skin of
the whole of the back of the trunk
and is much more sensitive than that
of the skin in front. This can be
proved by the application of a cold
sponge alternately to the skin of
the trunk in front and behind and
noting the effect.

Again, how many people, especially
in a draughty house, unconsciously
or otherwise endeavor to cover the
back, either by an additional wrap
or the comfort of a cosy armchair.

It behooves us, then, to see that
the back is covered, if not more,
at least as much as the front, espe-
cially between the shoulders. In men
the thin back of the waistcoat is
"the undertaker's best friend." In
women it is the space between the
top of the corset and the centre of
the neck, more especially in the type
of garment popularly known as

THE "PNEUMONIA BLOUSE."

Very many persons are afflicted at
this time of the year with a "little
niggling cough." Let them look to
the warmth of the spine from the
root of the neck to the center of the
loins. To effect this it is not neces-
sary to add another layer of cover-
ing to the front, in the style of the
old back and front chest protector;
a double fold of thick flannel sewn
into the waistcoat or blouse at the

Some people want a change, but
once drink Blue Ribbon Tea
and you will always have that
lingering longing created by its
delicious flavor.

POULTRY

We can handle your poultry either
alive or dressed to best advantage.
Also your butter, eggs, honey and
other produce.

THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited
Cor. West Market and Colborne Sts., TORONTO.

the liability to catch cold. If it be
cold, put an extra blanket on the
bed, and open the window wider, if
anything. You will wake up with
no dry, nasty taste in your mouth,
nor "that tired feeling," nor that
"horrid morning headache."

Do not stand cold feet in bed for
one instant. Get a hot water bot-
tle and use it; never mind the silly
and mistaken idea that it is "rod-
dling." Cold feet mean a cough
at night and an inability to go to
sleep. No one goes to sleep till the
feet are warm, and no one enjoys
calm, restful, unbroken sleep if the
feet remain cold all night. Don't
jump out of bed with bare feet on to
cold floorcloth, but have warm slippers
handy.

Lastly, when you rise, take a tepid
bath, followed by a rapid cold rub
with a towel wet with cold water—
not an inadequate sponge—and go
down to breakfast in a cheery room
with a warm fire. You will have
started your day under the best pos-
sible conditions—but do not forget
to warm your feet and boots before
going out.

KEEPING TO OURSELVES.

Those who have the heaviest bur-
dens to bear, talk least about them.
It is the younger ones—younger in
years or in experience—who think
their load is a little heavier than
any one's else. The real burden car-
riers have not time or energy to
waste in talking about their bur-
dens. Their chief interest lies in ac-
complishing, not in publishing
abroad their hardships. The presi-
dents of the United States, of what-
ever party they may be, have hard-
ships and burdens that perhaps equal
those of the average man or wo-
man; yet presidents say little about
that phase of their work. The very
dwelling on the hardships or un-
pleasant features of one's work in-
creases those hardships. They thrive
under the cultivation of talk. No
one's burdens are too heavy. We are
not bidden to add our burdens to
our brother's; we are bidden to bear
his, and by so doing we shall lighten
our own.

A NEW PLUG, OF TOBACCO.

The Tuckett Tobacco Company
has placed upon the market a
new plug of their celebrated T &
B tobacco, which sells at 10 cents.
The well-known quality of the to-
bacco assures the success of the
new venture.

The celebrated soprano was in the
middle of her solo, when little Fred-
die said to his mother, referring to
the conductor of the orchestra:—
"Why does that man hit at the wo-
man with his stick?" "He is not
hitting at her," replied his mother.
"Keep quiet." "Well, then, what
is she hollerin' for?"



BIG SHIRT

Made big enough for a big
man to work in with comfort.
Has more material in it than
any other brand of shirt in
Canada. Made on the
H.B.K. scale it requires $30\frac{1}{2}$
to 42 yards per dozen, whereas
common shirts have only 32
to 33 yards.

That's the reason why the
H.B.K. "Big" Shirt never
chafes the armpits, is never
tight at the neck or wrist-
bands, is always loose, full
and comfortable and wears
well.

Each shirt bears a tiny book
that tells the whole history
of the "Big" Shirt, and
also contains a notarial
declaration that the H.B.K.
"Big" Shirt contains $39\frac{1}{2}$
to 42 yards of material per
dozen.

Sold at all dealers but only
with this brand:—



HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO.

Montreal Winnipeg Dawson

"convict" writ large upon his face. "He has been in gaol, of course," Chris admitted cheerfully. (To be Continued.)

DEADLY PNEUMONIA

In All Its Varieties Disease Is Due to Infection.

In all its varieties, pneumonia is due to infection.

Twenty years ago even that much was unknown. Now it is an undisputed fact that the majority of cases of this most deadly disease are caused by a germ known as the pneumococcus—or, as it goes about in pairs, the diplococcus pneumoniae. That there are other bacilli which cause pneumonia is also admitted. How many different varieties are in this class is a question, but several of them have been discovered beyond cavil.

"Pneumonia," says a distinguished authority, "is caused by weakening of the lungs due to congestion, allowing the inroad of germs which were in the body before."

Investigations have apparently established the fact that all the micro-organisms which cause pneumonia enter through the respiratory organs. The bacilli are found in large quantities in the mouths and noses and breathing passages of persons in a normal condition of health. In fact, according to a Chicago physician, who made many tests, pneumonia producing germs exist in the bodies of 45 out of every 100 persons, under average normal conditions.

When pneumonia develops in one lung or both, as the result of a cold, or because of some other depressing fact, it means that the patient is in such a reduced state that the micro-organism can take hold and multiply. It is evident, therefore, that maintaining the general health is the first lesson of prevention.

THE "PNEUMONIA BLOUSE"

Very many persons are afflicted at this time of the year with a "little niggling cough." Let them look to the warmth of the spine from the root of the neck to the center of the loins. To effect this it is not necessary to add another layer of covering to the front, in the style of the old back and front chest protector; a double fold of thick flannel sewn into the waistcoat or blouse at the back is quite ample.

If possible, for man, or woman, alike, it were better that he or she had never known or been used to any form of neckcloth or wrap. The writer was once a martyr to "bad throats" while he used coverings in the form of neck wraps, and was rewarded by repeated attacks of laryngitis or painful sore throat and many attacks of bronchitis. Since discarding all neckcloths and wraps he has enjoyed continuously robust health for twelve years. It is significant that singers habitually keep the neck free and avoid overheating it.

We have all felt the "cold, chilly shiver" run down the back on first going out on a winter's day with the usual thin waistcoat and overcoat. This can be entirely prevented. Let the man with the delicate chest have an extra thickness in his waistcoat and overcoat and even in his coat, behind, and he will notice the increase in health during winter at once.

In the matter of undergarments many persons are "driven mad" with the irritation of

WOOL NEXT THE SKIN.

So bad is this at times that the whole temperament of a man or woman will be altered by donning a rough, woolly garment next the skin. The writer has even seen a rise of bodily temperature, or slight febrile reaction, as the result of a scratchy undergarment. This trouble can at once be overcome by wearing some light form of summer undergarment under the heavy woolen winter one.

If an average man were to put on a silk blouse with the upper part of the chest and arms quite unprotected save for a fold of thin silk, and if thus in any room, draughty or otherwise, he would be ready to assert that some spiteful person had deluged him with ice water. Yet a woman will do this and infinitely explain to you how really warm silk is. The reason is that the fair sex possesses one of nature's warmest garments—a tolerably thick layer of heat producing fat immediately under the skin; man, on the other hand—well! soft beauty of outline and pleasing and regular contours are not for him.

As regards footgear at this time, it is well to remember that for men and women, too, tight boots and shoes mean cold feet, and boots a size too large and roomy mean warm feet and fewer chilblains, no matter if the hose be rather on the thin side.

It should not be forgotten that a good brisk walk, of not less than a mile, taken in the early part of the day, will go far to keep the whole body warm till bedtime under most conditions of winter in this country.

Food and drink are matters of the highest importance in this weather. There is, of course, nothing so warming as a good square meal. Hot drinks, such as tea and coffee and soups, are only very temporary stopgaps, unless taken with or containing some solid heat forming substance as peas or pea meal, or meat and barley or potatoes.

ALCOHOLIC DRINKS

should be used sparingly, as they all tend to cool the body and deprive it of more heat than they produce by dilating the vessels of the skin, and thus causing the warm blood from the interior to come to the surface.

Finally, and as not the least important consideration, let me impress on my readers that shut windows do not spell health. Nor do open windows spell colds and bronchitis. On the contrary, to sleep with the windows shut is to court

the celebrated soprano was in the middle of her solo, when little Freddie said to his mother, referring to the conductor of the orchestra: "Why does that man hit at the woman with his stick?" "He is not hitting at her," replied his mother. "Keep quiet." "Well, then, what is she hollerin' for?"

TAKE NOTICE.

We publish simple, straight testimonials, not press agents' interviews, from well-known people.

From all over America they testify to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT, the best of Household Remedies.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

The minister looked round with the Book in his hand. "Who gives this bride away?" he demanded. "I do," hastily replied her father, "most willingly."

When the little folks take colds and coughs, don't neglect them and let them strain the tender membranes of their lungs, Give them

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

The Lung Tonic

It will cure them quickly and strengthen their lungs. It is pleasant to take, Price, 25c., 50c., and \$1.00. 308

Minister—"Of what were you accused?" Convict—"Stealing a watch. I made a good fight about it. I had two lawyers, and proved an alibi with sixteen witnesses. Then both my lawyers made strong speeches to the jury. No use. I was sentenced for four years." "I don't see why you were not acquitted." "Well, I confess there was one weak point in my defence. They found the watch in my pocket."

Is Your Liver to Blame?

Here Are the Symptoms Which Tell of a Congested Liver, and Indicate the Need of

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

The tongue is coated, the appetite is impaired, digestion is deranged, the bowels are constipated, and there are feelings of fullness and soreness about the liver.

You may have headache and dizziness, pains in the limbs, feverishness, yellowness of the eye and skin, depression of spirits, and irritability of temper.

So great is the influence of the liver on the other organs of the body, that once it is deranged, the whole system seems to be upset.

There are no means by which you can so quickly and certainly obtain relief from torpid, sluggish liver action as by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

One pill at bedtime, and the result is a thorough cleansing of the filtering and excretory systems, and new vigor and regularity for liver, kidneys and bowels.

No family medicine has been more extensively used in Canada than Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and none has such a reputation for reliability and certainty of action.

Enliven the action of the liver by



HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO.

Montreal Winnipeg Dawson

"And what are you in here, for my poor man?" asked the lady visitor of the prisoner. "For making money, mum," was the reply. "But, dear me, it's not a crime to make money!" "Yes, it is, mum," replied the prisoner, "when you makes twenty-five cents an' dollars an' so on."



DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH CURE

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, cures the discharges, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Obtainable from all dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

A piece of lancewood an inch square will stand a strain of 2000 pounds before breaking.

"Let me see some of your black kid gloves," said a lady to a shopman. "These are not the latest style, are they?" she asked, when the gloves were produced. "Yes, madam," replied the shopman; "we have had them in stock only two days." "I didn't think they were, because the fashion paper says black kids have tan stitches, and vice versa. I see the tan stitches, but not the vice versa." The shopman explained that vice versa was French for seven buttons, so she bought three pairs.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Unrefreshing but sound sleep nearly always shows that the blood does not leave the brain by the veins at the normal rate. Soaking the feet in hot water, and using a high pillow, will be beneficial.

DOES THE BABY THRIVE?

If not, something must be wrong with its food. If the mother's milk doesn't nourish it, she needs Scott's Emulsion. It supplies the elements of fat required for the baby. If baby is not nourished by its artificial food, then it requires

Scott's Emulsion

Half a teaspoonful three or four times a day in its bottle will bring the desired result. It seems to have a magical effect upon babies and children.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont.

Ayer's

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral quiets tickling throats, hacking coughs, pain in the lungs. It relieves congestion, sub-

Cherry Pectoral

duces inflammation. It heals, strengthens. Your doctor will explain this to you. He knows all about this cough medicine.

"We have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in our family for 25 years for throat and lung troubles, and we think no medicine equals it."

MRS. A. POMEROY, Appleton, Minn.

Sole Agents, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for Weak Throats

Ayer's Pills greatly aid recovery. Purely vegetable, gently laxative.

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50 per line for each insertion, in ordinary type. In black type the rate will be 10c per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

| | |
|--|--------|
| THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald..... | \$1.00 |
| THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe..... | \$1.50 |
| THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star..... | \$1.65 |
| THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig..... | \$1.65 |
| THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness..... | \$1.50 |
| THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun..... | \$1.65 |
| Any three of the above papers..... | \$2.40 |
| THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star..... | \$1.80 |

Don't forget Madole and Ross on Wednesday next.

The Town of Napanee is going to help along the good work by giving M. S. Madole a solid vote.

Help to go: out the vote and on Wednesday next Madole will be a winner by a good majority.

The fight in Lennox promises to be close, so don't forget to cast your vote for Madole, the people's choice.

audacity to tell him about it. It really seems to bad that Mr. Whitney cannot indulge in a Scotch without so much fuss being made over it, even if it was after hours.

Before you cast your ballot take a look at both candidates and compare them one with the other. Which has the most ability? Which one has been the most profitable to Napanee? Which one will be the best representative for Lennox? If you do this you can not help but vote for M. S. Madole

Mr. Whitney says Premier Ross is responsible for the wrong doings of followers of the liberal party. Well, if that is the way he looks at it, he must also be responsible for the roystering at Napanee recently. But there that is "a horse of another color", and really some Conservatives cannot see it in that light.

Mr. Ross in his speech at Napanee: "As I have often done in days gone by I challenge our opponents to show the Administration has been corrupt, that we have traded in our position for political support, that we have bartered public contracts for election funds, or that we have done anything that will bring a feeling of shame to the most sensitive conscience." Is not that a record to be proud of, and is it not worthy of the support of all who have a liking for honest government.

Montreal Herald.

It might be arranged to have Leader Whitney's speech equipped with insulators in order to prevent the sparks communicating with the woodwork.

Brantford Examiner.

So far the only coalition proposal that Mr. Whitney seems to have accepted is the working arrangement with the discredited Gamey.

Outawa Free Press.

Mr. WHITNEY may have thought some time ago that he would get a win in a canter; but he is doubtless convinced now that what he really will get is Scotch in a decanter.

Hamilton Spectator.

Lord Mount Stephen has distributed \$2,800,000 among his relatives saying that he preferred to see them enjoying life now, instead of waiting for him to die. Sensible man.

Pill Price.—The days of 25 cents a box for pills are numbered. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills at 10 cents a vial are safer, and pleasanter to take. Cure Constipation, Sick and nervous Headaches, Dizziness, Lassitude, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, and all troubles arising from liver disorder.—133. Sold by F. L. Hooper

VACANT HOMES.

Houses That Are Neither For Sale Nor For Rent.

"Do you know that there are several hundred houses in Philadelphia the owners of which keep them idle because of the death therein of a member of the family?" said a real estate dealer.

"In the territory where I do much business I can show you fifty houses that have been idle from one to ten years that you cannot rent for love or money. Many of them were deserted soon after the death of a member of the family and were left completely furnished, the owners even going to the expense of renting another house to live in.

"A beautiful home belonging to an eccentric old lady whom I know was

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this.

Chas. H. Fletcher

All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

THE ROSS GOVERNMENT OPENING UP NEW ONTARIO.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN ONTARIO.

The Ross Government has always been in favor of the development of New Ontario by railway construction. The Opposition has tried in every way to thwart this feature of the Government policy, but happily without avail. Almost every proposition for railway aid and construction brought before the Legislature by the Ross Government has met with either open opposition on the part of Mr. Whitney and his followers, or practical opposition by placing obstacles in the way.

There can be no true development or permanent settlement of our new districts without corresponding railway construction, and this progressive policy on the part of the Government has been amply justified.

The Algoma Central Railway.

The Algoma Central Railway has been constructed for a distance of 87 miles through a rich timber and mining country, with intervening agricultural areas, while 107 miles have been graded. Now that the Sault industries have been re-established on a permanent basis, and the various works are in operation, the Algoma Central Railway will in all probability be pushed to completion to a

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

Ladies' Favorite. Is the only safe, reliable regulator on which woman can depend "in the hour and time of need."

Prepared in two degrees of strength. No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1.—For ordinary cases is by far the best dollar medicine known.

No. 2.—For special cases—10 degrees stronger—three dollars per box.

Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all pills, mixtures and imitations are dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by all druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Mailed to any address on receipt of price and four 2-cent postage stamps.

The Cook Compound, Windsor, Ont. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in Napanee by Neilson & Robinson, T. A. Huffman, J. J. Perry, F. L. Hooper and Thos. B. Wallace.

provision and operation of the railway as a Government enterprise. A Commission of five able men, now composed of Robert Laflair, chairman, and Messrs. Edward Gurney of Toronto, B. W. Folger of Kingston, F. E. Leonard of London, and Mr. J. O'Brien of Napanee, was appointed, who were charged with the construction and operation of the railway.

In the relatively short time of two years, the line has been completed for a distance of 137 miles to a point 25 miles north of New Liskeard, and a regular train service is now in operation, the value of which to the settlers in that thriving part of New Ontario can hardly be overestimated.

The Railway Commission has done its work well. The line has been constructed according to modern stand-

The fight in Lennox promises to be close, so don't forget to cast your vote for Madole, the people's choice.

The organization of the Reform party in Lennox is perfect, and the question of victory is no longer in doubt.

Thirty-four years in opposition: And yet they are destined to four more long years. How cruel fate is sometimes.

Premier Ross is the man who intends to see that the liquor laws are enforced, and not to be the first to cause them to be broken, as Mr. Whitney did at Napanee.

If Mr. Whitney does not get there this time he will have to "take to the tall grass," and make way for some one else who aspires to the leadership of the opposition. Energy saved if he steps down now rather than be compelled to after Wednesday next.

Throw up your hands in horror! Mr. Whitney violated the Liquor Act at Napanee and someone has had the

"SAVED MY LIFE"

—That's what a prominent druggist said of Scott's Emulsion a short time ago. As a rule we don't use or refer to testimonials in addressing the public, but the above remark and similar expressions are made so often in connection with Scott's Emulsion that they are worthy of occasional note. From infancy to old age Scott's Emulsion offers a reliable means of remedying improper and weak development, restoring lost flesh and vitality, and repairing waste. The action of Scott's Emulsion is no more of a secret than the composition of the Emulsion itself. What it does it does through nourishment—the kind of nourishment that cannot be obtained in ordinary food. No system is too weak or delicate to retain Scott's Emulsion and gather good from it.



We will send you a sample free.

Beware that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE
Chemists
Toronto, Ont.
50c. and \$1; all druggists.

soon after the death of a member of the family and were left completely furnished, the owners even going to the expense of renting another house to live in.

"A beautiful home belonging to an eccentric old lady whom I know was abandoned by her and her children because of the husband's death five years ago. Several times have I endeavored to induce her to rent it, but my efforts were unavailing. The interior of the house, I understand, still contains the beautiful furnishings it possessed when the family moved away. In fact, you can see the lace curtains at some of the windows. They have been turned yellow by the sun.

"Neither can you purchase the homes referred to unless poverty forces such families to dispose of them. Death alone holds the key of entrance."

DOUGLAS JERROLD.

Some of the Caustic Remarks Made by the Famous Wit.

When a prosy old bore stopped Douglas Jerrold, who was hurrying on urgent business along Regent street, with the question, "Well, Jerrold, my dear boy, what is going on?" "I am!" retorted Jerrold, shooting past like an arrow from a bow.

Asked to contribute to a third subscription which was being got up for a reckless Grub street writer, Jerrold cried impatiently, "How much does the fellow want this time?" "Well, this time I think just four and two naughts will put him straight." "Put me down for one of the naughts?"

A lawyer, replying to the toast of his health drunk at a dinner of artists, stammered out that he did not expect the honor, as law could hardly be considered one of the arts, whereupon Jerrold interjected one word only, "Black!"

A clergyman who was indecorously and uncharitably denouncing the poor for the number of children they bred wound up with the opinion that the real evil of the times was "the surplus population." Jerrold nodded a hearty assent, "Certainly, the surplus population!"

"There's one song in the Prodigue," cried a musical bore to Jerrold, "which always carries me away." "Would I could sing it!" ejaculated Jerrold.

The Difference Between Hard Labor and Penal Servitude.

The difference in Great Britain between hard labor and penal servitude is one of period and treatment. Hard labor varies as to period from a few days to two years, and however well a prisoner behaves himself the sentence is never shortened. There are two classes of hard labor.

In the first class the punishment administered consists of six to ten hours' work at the treadmill, the crank or the capstan, or at stonebreaking or shot drill. In the second class the hard labor really consists of such punishments as may be decided by the justices in session.

Penal servitude is the modern substitute for transportation beyond the seas.

A term of penal servitude begins with nine months' hard labor in a probationary prison, and after that the convict is employed on public works in a penal settlement. The work is comparatively light, and in most prisons a well behaved man gets off pretty easily. In addition to this, by virtue of a system of marks for good behavior, he has always before him the possibility of reducing his sentence by at most about one year in five.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. Plummer*

cultural areas, while 107 miles have been graded. Now that the Sault industries have been re-established on a permanent basis, and the various works are in operation, the Algoma Central Railway will in all probability be pushed to completion to a point on the main line of the C.P.R., as originally planned.

Already settlement has accompanied construction of the railway as far as it has been completed, and the pioneer conditions of settlement are being fulfilled at many points along the line.

When completed, this line is bound to be a most important factor in opening up the undoubtedly rich resources of that part of the Algoma District through which it passes.

When the Ross Government brought down the original Railway Bill of 1900, which included aid to the Algoma Central Line, Mr. Whitney violently opposed the measure as a whole. The Leader of the Opposition used his choicest epithets in denouncing the Bill, calling the proposition to aid the railway in question "The most phenomenal steal, the greatest attempt at public robbery, the most heinous public crime that was ever attempted by men in authority in the Dominion of Canada, and I do not think I would be exaggerating to say, on the Continent of North America." This extraordinary statement was greeted with prolonged Opposition cheers.

The Algoma Central Railway is vitally essential to the great enterprises at the Sault, and the aid given to the former would be warranted on that basis alone, but if it will assist in the development of the unsettled lands of the Crown of that district, then the Government will be doubly justified.

The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

The Ross Government again showed its progressiveness in undertaking the construction of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway. The Bill passed through the Legislature and for the construction, equipment

"I have no more nervous headaches and rest very well at night."

When a woman suffers from female weakness and irregularity or other forms of womanly disease, the effect is certain to be marked in her nervous system, the general effect being, as in Mrs. Woodin's case, "nervous headaches, restlessness at night" and a run-down condition. It is simply common sense then which says if you cure the female weakness, irregularity, etc., you will cure the nervousness, sleeplessness and other consequences of womanly disease.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures the womanly diseases which undermine the general health. It establishes regularity, dries enfeebling drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It cures headache, nervousness, sleeplessness, etc., by curing the womanly diseases which cause these ailments.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence strictly private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I feel more than grateful to you for the benefit I have received from Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" writes Mrs. Ervie E. Woodin, of Millerton, Dutchess Co., N. Y., care of Box No. 1. "For a number of years I had been troubled with female weakness, nervous headache, irregularity, restlessness at night, and in fact was all run-down, but after taking three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and one of 'Golden Medical Discovery' I feel that I am entirely cured. I have no more nervous headaches, and rest very well at night; in fact, feel like a different person, thanks to your kind advice and wonderful medicine. I earnestly advise all who suffer from any similar troubles to write to Dr. Pierce at once. They will not regret it."

"Favorite Prescription" has the testimony of thousands of women to its complete cure of womanly diseases. Do not accept an unknown and unproved substitute in its place.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be used with "Favorite Prescription" whenever a laxative is required.

now in operation, the value of which to the settlers in that thriving part of New Ontario can hardly be over-estimated.

The Railway Commission has done its work well. The line has been constructed according to modern standards and racks among railway experts as a first class road in its road bed and structural equipment—and the Commission will in a few weeks take over the line from the contractors.

By the Act constituting the Temiskaming Commission, which by the way was well described as one of the most important and progressive Bills ever introduced in the Legislature of Ontario, the Commission is empowered to make reciprocal running arrangements with other companies.

The cost of the railway is being borne by the setting apart of adjacent Crown Lands in tiers of townships, not to exceed twenty thousand acres per mile, on which the debentures shall be a charge.

The railway has been constructed and equipped with Canadian material as far as possible. No person has been employed in contravention of the Alien Labor Act, and the current rate of wages in the district for similar work has been paid to those employed in its construction.

Another new and commendable feature has been introduced by the Ross Government in connection with this road, namely the appointment of an additional Commission charged with the duty of setting aside town sites. This Commission is composed of Mr. Aubrey White, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands,

Teaching Staff.

Every teacher of Picton Business College is experienced in business, and at the same time professionally trained for the purpose of conducting his department. Our system and course of tuition is so complete that graduates of other schools take our post-graduate courses.

Your business success depends on how you are prepared for the work you undertake, and Picton graduates are always in demand.

Write for catalogue and particulars to JNO. R. SAYERS, Principal and Proprietor,

Picton Business College,
Picton, Ont.

ON THE BRINK OF THE GRAVE RESTORED TO HEALTH BY A Wonderful Curative Liquid.

Composed of Healing gums, Balsams, Barks, Etc. This Compound is called the

O. R. KIDNEY CURE

Miss Emma Monroe, Trenton, Ont., says: "I suffered for a long time with nervousness and back-ache. I then got a distressing hacking cough, lost flesh, and felt very miserable every way."

I consulted two doctors; both said I had quick consumption and could only live a few weeks. A friend, who had used O. R. KIDNEY CURE, said she believed my trouble was due to weak kidneys. I commenced its use; and, before I had finished six bottles, I felt like a new girl. That was two years ago, and to-day I am perfectly well and happy.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE is sold by all druggists, 50c. a bottle; or write to

THE O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
2 Queen St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

chairman; Mr. Thomas W. Gibson, Director of Mines; Mr. Thomas Southworth, Director of Colonization; A. W. Campbell, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, and Mr. W. B. Russell, Chief Engineer in charge of the construction of the T. & N. O. R. R.

The value and importance of this move will be readily appreciated when comparison is made with the methods heretofore adopted on our Canadian railways, whereby private railway corporations have disregarded public interests in the selection and treatment of their town sites.

The Ontario and Rainy River Railway, now a part of the Canadian Northern system, was another of the important lines encouraged and aided by the Province. In 1899 the Government subsidized the line, then known as the Ontario and Rainy River Railway. Its speedy completion was regarded as a necessity, in view of the needs of the District. Owing to the difficulties of construction, the usual subsidy was deemed insufficient and provision was made therefor, but when the Bill was before the Legislature, Mr. Whitney—true to his policy of placing obstacles in the way of railway construction—moved an amendment to reduce the proposed subsidy from \$505,000 to \$225,000. If his view had prevailed, in all probability there would be no line built yet from Port Arthur to the Northwest through the Rainy River District.

No one will dispute the advantages of this line to the district touched, or to the entire Province. It not only made accessible large areas of mining lands west of Port Arthur, but brought railway facilities to the large population that had already settled upon the arable lands of the Rainy River Valley, where it is estimated there are a million acres of fertile lands.

In addition to these reasons, yet another through competing line to the Northwest was thus given the public.

Already the Rainy River District has felt the impulse of growth afforded by the incoming of the railway, and the towns and centres in the District are expanding on every hand.

All this was brought to pass, however, it should be remembered, in spite of the opposition of Mr. Whitney and his Conservative followers.

THE RICH PULPWOOD RESOURCES OF ONTARIO

AS DEVELOPED BY ROSS GOVERNMENT

Ontario is rich in many natural resources, but in none more so than in her vast forests of pulpwoods.

The ten exploratory survey parties of 1900 found great stretches of timber of this class which they estimated at 288 million cords, and this is only part of the extensive area of the Province.

The prophecy has been frequently made that Canada is destined to become the leading pulp and paper source of supply for the world, and in the fulfillment of this prophecy Ontario will have a large share.

The Extent of Our Spruce Forests.

While we have considerable spruce large enough to make sawn lumber, great forests of this tree stand so thick on the ground as to prevent large growth and much of it is mainly valuable for wood pulp. These forests, if thinned out, would, of course, grow to a size suitable for saw log purposes, but the growing demand for spruce for the manufacture of paper renders the tree very valuable, even when of small size. Because of this, spruce may be cut in from 20 to 30 years from the seed and therefore two crops of spruce

We Will Buy

A 50c. Bottle of Ligozone and Give it to You to Try.

We want you to know about Ligozone, and the product itself can tell you more than we. So we ask you to let us buy you a bottle—a full-size bottle—to try. Let it prove that it does what medicine cannot do. See what a tonic it is. Learn that it does kill germs. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do.

This offer itself should convince you that Ligozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you if there was any doubt of results. You want those results; you want to be well and to keep well. And you can't do that—nobody can—without Ligozone.

We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Ligozone. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving, in thousands of different cases, that Ligozone destroys the cause of any germ disease.

Ligozone has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you.

Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Ligozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Ligozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissue, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Ligozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Asthma | Hay Fever—Influenza |
| Abcess—Anemia | Kidney Diseases |
| Bronchitis | Le Grippa |
| Blood Poison | Leucorrhea |
| Bright's Disease | Liver Troubles |
| Bowel Troubles | Malaria—Neuritis |
| Coughs—Colds | Many Heart Troubles |
| Consumption | Piles—Pneumonia |
| Colic—Cramp | Plenty—Quinsy |
| Constipation | Rheumatism |
| Catarrah—Cancer | Scrofula—Syphilis |
| Dysentery—Diarrhea | Skin Diseases |
| Dandruff—Dropsy | Stomach Troubles |
| Dyspepsia | Throat Troubles |
| Eczema—Erysipelas | Tuberculosis |

Fever—Gall Stones
Gout—Gout
Gonorrhea—Gleet
Tumors—Ulcers
Varicose
Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood. In nervous debility Ligozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Ligozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Ligozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please, accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Ligozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 438-404 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is
I have never tried Ligozone. But if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it

Give full address—write plainly.

No physician or hospital not using Ligozone will be glad to supply for a test.

How long Have Your Kidneys been sick?—Here's South American Kidney Cure, that's convincing: "I am a new man—three bottles cured me." "Five bottles cured me of Diabetes." "I never expected to be cured of Bright's Disease, but half a dozen bottles did it." "I thought my days were numbered, but this great remedy cured me." It never fails.—131 Sold by F. L. Hooper.

A picturesque tower is the oldest part of the Swiss church at Champéry, a village which lies in a valley under the shadow of the towering Dent du Midi.

Dedicated to St. Theodore, this church was built in 1726 on the site of an ancient chapel. The tower, with its unique pierced crown, carries a gilt statuette of the patron saint, a quaint old clock and the following cryptic inscription, which has puzzled many travelers:

QUOD AN TRIS MULCE PA
GUIS TI DINE VIT
HOC SAN CHRIS DULCE LA

By taking the syllables above and below with those in the middle it reads:

Quod anguis tristi mulcedine pavit,
Hoc sanguis Christi dulcedine lavit,

which may be freely rendered:

That which the serpent with sad charm imbued

The blood of Christ with sweetness has renewed.

—London Telegraph.

Opposed Appointment of Clerk of Forestry.

Almost every new departure by the Government, which the country has again and again approved, was voted against by Mr. Whitney. On April 26th, 1891, Mr. Monk moved, seconded by Mr. Preston, "that the resolution respecting grants (in aid of agriculture) be not now concurred in, but be forthwith recommitted to a Committee of the Whole House with instructions to reduce the item by \$2,000, being the salary and disbursements of the Clerk of Forestry, which office was now vacant.

Removed the Growth.

DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, ONT.

DEAR SIRS,—During year 1890-91 I was troubled with a large lump growing on the right side of my neck near the ear. Had consulted several physicians and used everything I could hear of, all to no use. Was told to use

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

I did, and before I had used half a twenty-five cent bottle was permanently cured. Since then I have used it for everything where outward application is required; am yet to learn of anything in reason that I cannot cure with it. No man has any idea of its value until he has used it; would not be without it under any circumstance.

Respectfully yours,

NATHANIEL W. REID.

Enterprise P. O.

Congress moved, seconded by Mr. Kidd, that the resolution concerning grants in aid of agriculture be not now concurred in, but be forthwith referred back to the Committee of

Supply with instructions to reduce the item by \$2,000 for the farm property of the Agricultural College and \$1,400 for the Poultry Association. Mr. Whitney's name is among the supporters of this motion, which is indicative of his attitude and that of his party toward agricultural interests.

More Opposition to Agricultural Interests.

The Journals of the House of 1899 (page 261) show that Mr. Carnegie

T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 21v

log purposes, but the growing demand for spruce for the manufacture of paper renders the tree very valuable, even when of small size. Because of this, spruce may be cut in from 20 to 30 years from the seed and therefore two crops of spruce can be harvested to one of pine. By reason of this natural law of reproduction, our pulpwood forests cannot be exhausted by gradual utilization. It is therefore a wise economy to realize on this source of wealth.

The Recent Growth of the Industry.
The wood pulp industry is of comparatively recent growth but is increasing rapidly. Owing to the nature of the industry, the large capital required in its development, and the fact that pulpwood grows in a more scattered form than pine, it was early seen that the method of disposing of the pine timber would not be applicable in this case. The pine timber is sold to the highest bidder at public auction and the license issued for one year only, renewable till such time as the timber has been removed from the land. Very little capital was required except in the purchase of the timber. In the pulp industry the conditions are entirely different. It was in the first place important to the industry and general welfare of the Province that the pulpwood should not be sold and exported from the country in its raw condition. In order to manufacture it into pulp, large buildings with expensive equipment are needed, requiring enormous power, and in order to warrant so extensive an investment, the capitalists would naturally require for a long term of years a reasonable guarantee of a supply of wood necessary for the continuance of the industry. The policy of the Government therefore was to grant concessions over a limited territory containing spruce and kindred woods, for a term of years—usually twenty-one—on condition that the capitalists expend a certain amount of money in erecting mills and manufacture into pulp all the wood cut upon this territory, with a guaranteed number of hands to be employed, the Government also collecting from the concessionaires dues representing the value of the wood when cut. Formerly the dues on spruce were 20 cents per cord, but with its increasing value the dues were, on March 20th, 1900, increased to 40 cents per cord.

The Export of Pulpwood Prohibited.
The export of pulpwood in a non-manufactured condition has also been prohibited by a bill introduced by the Commissioner of Crown Lands on March 7th, 1900, so that the law now provides that all pulpwood cut on Crown Lands in the Province must be manufactured in Canada, the same as pine saw logs, thereby giving employment to home industry and in a practical way aiding in the development of New Ontario and building up the trade of Old Ontario.

Pulpwood Concessions.
In the various concessions granted the different pulp companies, the Government reserves the right to increase the dues at any time and no doubt will do so proportionately with the advancing value of the timber.

A Fine Chance.
Man Overboard—Help! Help!
Stranger—Phuy don't yez swim?
"I don't know how."
"Begorry, ye've got an illigant chance to learn."

Cure the Nerves and you will control almost every disease flesh is heir to. The foundation of health is a perfect stomach and good digestion—these right and you are insured plenty of nerve force, perfect circulation and pure blood. South American Nerveine is a wonder-worker—gives nerve force—makes rich blood. It's a veritable "Elixir of Life."—132. Sold by F. L. Hooper.

agriculture) be not now concurred in, but be forthwith recommitted to a Committee of the Whole House with instructions to reduce the item by \$2,000, being the salary and disbursements of the Clerk of Forestry, which office was now vacant, and in the opinion of this House should be discontinued." (See p. 181, Journals, 1894.)

Mr. Whitney joined with the opposition in voting for this resolution, and yet no branch of Government was more needed or has proved itself more valuable than the Forestry Branch of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Whitney has never grasped the importance of the great subject of forest preservation and reforestation.

On March 29th, 1899, for the third time Mr. Whitney voted to abolish the office of Clerk of Forestry.

Opposed School for Training of Teachers.
A vote was taken in the House on April 30th, 1894 (p. 179, JIs.) to grant a certain sum for the Ontario School of Pedagogy. Mr. Whitney opposed the grant and voted against it.

Voted Against the County Council Bill.
The public will recall the excellent and much needed legislation of 1896 to reduce the number of county councillors, thus effecting a great saving in time and expense in this realm of Municipal Government, besides simplifying the election and procedure. Mr. Whitney moves a six months' hoist of the bill, thus opposing another legislative reform demanded and since sanctioned by the people. (p. 166, Journals.)

Opposed to the Proper Audit of Municipal Accounts.

On April 9th, 1897, on a resolution in Committee of Supply to vote \$2,100 for the purpose of a Municipal Auditor's salary and expenses, Mr. Whitney voted against it. The published reports of this officer are the best evidence of the need of such appointment, which has saved municipalities thousands of dollars and effected a much needed reform.

Voted Against the Encouragement of Poultry Raising.

Page 152 of Journals, 1897, records the following motion: "Mr.

Paine's Celery Compound.

A Food For Brain and Blood.

Paine's Celery Compound stands far above any other medicine that has ever been prescribed. It is a food for the brain and a nourishment for the blood. It makes sick people well. It cures when everything else fails.

Paine's Celery Compound was first adopted by the medical profession then fully endorsed by a critical public. The wisdom of years shows its value in the winter months as the great banisher of rheumatism, neuralgia, liver complaints, nervousness and digestive troubles.

Paine's Celery Compound is now within reach of all sufferers. It is the only medicine that can quickly bring happy results and a permanent cure. Try one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound this month and see how much improved you will be.

Paine's Celery Compound

The Great System Builder—

indicative of his attitude and that of his party toward agricultural interests.

More Opposition to Agricultural Interests.

The Journals of the House of 1899 (page 261) show that Mr. Carnegie moved, seconded by Mr. Little, "that the resolution respecting grants in aid of agriculture be not now concurred in, but be forthwith referred back to the Committee of Supply with instructions to reduce the item by \$8,100, being \$2,500 voted for instructions in fruit spraying, \$1,000 Pioneer Dairy Farm and \$2,600 Western Dairy School, and \$2,000 reduction in vote for printing." Here again Mr. Whitney proved himself to be an obstructionist in much that pertains to the development of our agricultural interests.

Again, on April 26th, 1900, Mr. Whitney voted for Mr. Carnegie's motion to strike out of the estimates the sum of \$2,600 for the Western Dairy School at Stratroy.

Mr. Whitney talks of establishing three or four Agricultural Colleges in Ontario still, he has voted for the abolition, practically, of a Dairy School which costs the Province a trifle and which has been the means of giving instruction in butter and cheese making to a large number of people.

The Public Works Department Also!—Wanted to Wipe It Out.

As late as the session of 1899 Mr. Whitney voted to do away with the Public Works Department, thus wiping out of existence this important branch of Government, which for 25 years has been under the control of a Catholic Minister of the Crown. On March 29th, 1899, (p. 249 Journals) a resolution of the Committee of Supply was opposed by an Opposition amendment, which read, "that the resolution be not now concurred in, but be forthwith referred back to the Committee of Supply, with instructions to reduce the item by \$18,750 being the salary and expenses of the Public Works Department."

Voted Against Immigration.

By reference to page 262 of the Journals of 1899 it will be seen that the Leader of the Opposition supported a Conservative amendment "that the resolution respecting immigration be not now concurred in, but be forthwith referred back to the Committee of Supply with instructions to reduce the item by \$1,825, being immigration vote for agencies in Europe."

Voted Against the Victorian Order of Nurses.

The Government brought in a resolution on March 29, 1899, voting \$2,500 for Lady Aberdeen's Victorian Order of Nurses (p. 259 Journals.) Strange to say Mr. Whitney voted against this small vote for such a deserving philanthropy.

Opposed the Opening Up of New Ontario.

Notwithstanding the fact that the electors have clearly evinced a wish that the opening up of New Ontario should be facilitated, Mr. Whitney opposed the important Railway Bill of 1899, by personally moving several detailed amendments, although he refrained from voting on the bill as a whole. It will be remembered that the railway resolutions of 1899 provided for assistance to railways that would bring within reach the Lake Abitibi region and the country lying west of Lake Temiskaming. It also provided for assistance to the Ontario and Rainy River Railway. Mr. Whitney, however, did all in his power to negative this assistance on the part of the Province.

Opposed the Encouragement of British Immigration.

On April 26th, 1900, Mr. Whitney voted to strike out of the Esti-

Sore Throat and Coughs
A simple, effective and safe remedy for all throat irritations is found in
Cresoline Antiseptic Tablets
They combine the germicidal value of Cresoline with the soothing properties of slippery elm and licorice.
10c. All Drugists 400


Physician Surgeon, Etc.

Late House Surgeon on the Kingston General Hospital.
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 219

A. S. ASHLEY,
.....DENTIST.....
34 YEARS EXPERIENCE
---21 YEARS IN NAPANEE
23 Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

H. M. DEROCHE, K. C.
Barrister,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.
Office—Trape Block.
Money to loan at "lower than the lowest" rate

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.
Barristers, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES
Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office. 37


DR. C. H. WARTMAN
DENTIST.
It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Barker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class. 4

CARLETON WOODS.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Roblin, Ont.

E. J. POLLARD,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
MARLBANK.

mates the sum of \$1,825, being the amount expended for maintaining an Emigration Office at Liverpool. This was done, notwithstanding the fact that what Ontario wants most at the present moment is the encouragement of farm laborers and settlers on her wild lands.
Another Vote Against the Development of New Ontario.

On April 27th, 1900, Mr. Whitney voted against "the third reading of the Bill providing a land grant to the Algoma Central Railway. Mr. Whitney characterized this land grant as a "phenomenal steal," although he afterwards practically apologized for his vote at a meeting held in the Victoria Hall, September, 1901, in the City of Toronto.

Opposed the Development of the Pulp Industries of the Province.

Mr. Whitney voted against all the arguments submitted by the Government in the session of 1900 for developing the pulp industries of the country. For instance, he voted against a grant to the Nepigon Pulp and Paper Manufacturing Company. On the same day, he voted against a grant to the Blanche River Pulp and Paper Company. On the 10th April, he voted against the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company. If Mr. Whitney had his own way, no progress would have been made in the development of the pulp industries of the country, which are promoting settlement and which have already given employment to a great number of people, and in the course of a few years will form the nucleus of small towns in Northern Ontario.

No Heart too Bad to be Cured.
Testimony could be piled high in commendation of the wonderful cures wrought by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. No case stands against this great remedy where it did not relieve the most acute heart sufferings inside of thirty minutes. It attacks the disease in an instant after being taken.—131. Sold by F. L. Hooper.

Royal Baking Powder

45 CENTS

a pound can

25 cents a half pound can

AT ALL
GROCERS

Royal Baking Powder is made from pure grape cream of tartar; is absolutely pure; has received the highest praise from all authorities on food at home and abroad; is used daily in millions of homes throughout the world.

Royal Baking Powder is the most economical thing in the kitchen.

Doctored nine Years for Tetter.—Mr. James Gaston, merchant, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., writes: "For nine years I have been disfigured with Tetter on my hands and face. At last I have found a cure in Dr. Agnew's Ointment. It helped me from the first application, and now I am permanently cured."—135. Sold by F. L. Hooper.

By agreement with the Provincial Government some American capitalists undertook to develop a large water power and establish the largest pulp mill in America at Sault Ste. Marie.

Having ample power and abundant natural resources in the way of ores and timber, the American company rapidly extended the works to include a steel rail mill, machine shops, sulphate pulp mill, chemical works, furniture and veneer factories, railway and steamboat and opened iron and other mines.

The company expended over thirty millions of United States capital in the enterprise before there was a chance to get any profits. 5,000 hands were employed.

More capital was needed to keep things going till the various industries began to pay.

Hard times struck the United States; the money was not available and the works closed down.

Five thousand hands were out of work with their wages in arrears and winter coming on. The Government, having ample security, advanced the money to pay these wages, and the loan has already been repaid.

To have these works permanently closed would have been disastrous to the credit of the Province, and put the development of New Ontario back.

The directors of the Soo companies tried to raise money to reorganize the industries, but came short of the amount required by two million dollars. The Ross Government pledged the credit of the Province to raise this money, taking a first mortgage on the industries for security. The industries are now re-established, the Government loans are being repaid, nearly 1,000 men are employed receiving wages of over \$150,000 a month.

What country was a railway, and decided that the railway must be built.

A charter to build a railway to this district had been given years before, but the holders of the charter seemed in no hurry to build.

If no private company was prepared to build it, then the Province would do so, and with characteristic courage and promptness Premier Ross asked the Legislature for authority to build the road as a Government enterprise, which was given.

The road is built and in operation. You can leave Toronto at midnight and reach the Temiskaming district the next morning.

The land in the original twenty-four townships has been sold to settlers. Eight new townships have been surveyed in the district, also all sold, and to afford expansion in this direction sixty odd townships have been surveyed over the height of land ready for settlement as soon as the railway now building reaches the new district.

The building of this railway has caused the discovery of a new silver mining district near Temiskaming, one of the most important in Canada, and the pine timber along the road south of the farming district sold for probably a million dollars more than if the railway had not been there.

WOULD WHITNEY HAVE HAD THE COURAGE TO BUILD THIS ROAD AS A PROVINCIAL PROPERTY, or would he have given the road and large sums in money and land to a private company?

CROWN LANDS OPENED FOR SETTLEMENT.

The Liberal Government have been true to their policy of opening up Ontario, in the facilities afforded bona fide settlers in making homes in new Ontario. Thus there have been surveyed and placed on the market up to the present:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of free grant townships..... | 176 |
| Number of townships in which Crown Lands are for sale (at 50 cents an acre)..... | 77 |
| Number of persons located on free grant lands since | |

WHITNEY'S BAD VOTES

The Legislative Record of J. P. Whitney, M.P.P.

A NON-PROGRESSIVE AND REACTIONARY PUBLIC MAN.

Mr. Whitney's Legislative record has been one of unreasonable opposition to everything proposed by the Liberal Government. He has opposed many of the best legislative features of the Government, which have since been sanctioned by public opinion. He has initiated nothing. He has proposed nothing new. The following extracts from his legislative record will prove the truth of the above statements and show how ill-fitted he is to become Premier of this great Province of Ontario.

Opposed the Early Closing of Shops.

By reference to page 137, Journals of 1888, it will be noticed that on the third reading of the Government Bill "to regulate the closing of shops and hours of labor therein," Mr. Whitney entered his vote against it.

Opposed the Appointment of a Minister of Agriculture.

During the session of 1888 a Government Bill was brought in "respecting the Department of Agriculture and other industries." It was moved by Mr. Meredith, seconded by Mr. Creighton, that "while this House concurs in the proposition to give greater attention by the Executive Government to the agricultural interests of the Province than has hitherto been done, it is of opinion that that end can be attained without incurring the expense of adding another member to the Executive Council, and the inevitable additional expense which will be consequent on such addition, and that therefore the said bill be not now read the third time, but be forthwith referred back to the Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend the same by striking out the third section thereof." (Page 136, Journals.)

The section of the bill which it was proposed to strike out reads as follows: "The Act respecting the Executive Council is further amended so far as the same restricts the Executive Council to six members."

Had Mr. Meredith's resolution prevailed there could not have been a Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Whitney voted for this amendment and by doing so opposed the appointment of a Minister of Agriculture. By this vote he clearly put himself on record in opposition to one of the most important and most beneficial moves the Government ever made.

Wanted to Abolish the Office of Minister of Education.

Mr. Whitney voted for the abolition of the office of Minister of Education in the following amendment, moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Clancy, on April 30th, 1891 (p. 163 Jis): "That the said bill (consolidating and revising laws respecting the Education Department) be not now read the third time, but that it be resolved that it is expedient to place the Education Department under the control of a non-political head and that the bill be referred back to the Committee of the Whole House with instructions to amend the same by providing for the abolition of the office of Minister of Education after the dissolution of the present House." Mr. Whitney was, therefore, then and is now in favor of an irresponsible oligarchy to control our educational interests, instead of the present system of Governmental responsibility. Again in 1894 (p. 148,

RICHMOND MINUTES.

Selby January 9th, 1905.
The Council elect of the Township of Richmond met at Selby.

The members elect present were: Messrs. Chas. Anderson, Reeve; and Councillors James McKittrick, Manly Jones Z. A. Grooms, and Fred Sexsmith.

The members elect having taken the necessary oaths of office took their seats, the Reeve presiding. The minutes of the old Council of 1904 were read and confirmed.

A communication was received and read from the Hospital of sick children in Toronto asking aid. Laid on the table.

Moved by Manly Jones, and seconded by James McKittrick, that F. V. Sexsmith and Fred Hall be appointed auditors for the year 1905, at a salary of \$10.00 each, and that a By-Law be passed, confirming the same. Carried.

Moved by James McKittrick, and seconded by Manly Jones, that Isaac Taylor and Clinton Joyce be assessors for the year 1905, at a salary of \$40.00 each and that both go together in making the assessment and that a By-Law be passed confirming the same. Carried.

Moved by Manly Jones, and seconded by Z. A. Grooms, that R. Delong be and is hereby appointed member of the Board of Health for 3 years. Cd.

Moved by Z. A. Grooms, and seconded by Manly Jones, that the road engineers remain for 1905 the same as last year and that a By-Law be passed confirming the same. Carried.

Moved by Jas. McKittrick, and seconded by F. Sexsmith, that the bill for costs of H. M. Deroche be paid, \$3.00, for legal advice in the O'Hare, vs. Township of Richmond in 1904. Carried.

Moved by Z. A. Grooms, and seconded by F. Sexsmith, that a grant of \$5.00 be made to the Hospital of sick children at Toronto. Carried.

Moved by Manly Jones, and seconded by Z. A. Grooms, that the Reeve and Councillor McKittrick be a committee appointed to investigate the matter, (re) Otter Creek drain, and the road allowance between concessions 7 and 8, and to try and effect a settlement and report at next session. Cd.

Moved by Z. A. Grooms, and seconded by James McKittrick, that \$10.00 be granted to the General Hospital in Kingston. Carried.

Moved by Z. A. Grooms, and seconded by Fred Sexsmith, that the account of A. W. Wood be paid \$6.21 for supplies furnished Thomas Sovereign. Carried.

Moved by James McKittrick, and seconded by Z. A. Grooms, that the tax collector be and is hereby appointed and his time extended for the collecting of uncollectable taxes, until the first Monday in February, 1905. Carried.

Several By-Laws for the appointment of Auditors, Board of Health, Assessors, and Township engineers for the current year, were introduced and got their final readings and finally passed.

The following By-Law was passed and ordered to be entered in the minutes of the Council.

Be it enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Township of Richmond as follows:

1st.—That all wood or timber on road allowances within the municipality be not cut, sold, removed or destroyed, without the consent of the Council.

2nd.—That any person or persons, cutting, removing, or destroying any wood or timber, from the said road allowances, within the said municipality, without the consent of the Council of the said Corporation of the

on the industries for security. The industries are now re-established. The Government loans are being repaid, nearly 1,000 men are employed receiving wages of over \$150,000 a month.

It required courage to take the course followed by Premier Ross, but the splendid results have justified him.

WOULD WHITNEY HAVE HAD THE COURAGE TO TAKE THIS COURSE?

He said last fall at Massey Hall that the money might as well have been thrown into Lake Superior.

AN INSTANCE OF NEW ONTARIO DEVELOPMENT.

AND A QUESTION.

On his accession to the Premiership in 1899, Mr. Ross found that some years before twenty-four townships along the north end of Lake Temiskaming had been surveyed and seven of them opened for sale to settlers.

He also found that although the land was well suited for farming, only a few settlers had bought land, owing chiefly to the fact that for several months in the year they were shut off from the rest of the country for want of railway communication.

Premier Ross saw at once that this was most needed to settle this

Number of townships in which Crown Lands are for sale (at 50 cents an acre)..... 77.
Number of persons located free grant lands since 1872..... 31,855
Number of acres sold and located since 1872 under the Free Grant Act..... 1,111,155

Opposed to Good Roads.

True to his old-fashioned and non-progressive ideas Mr. Whitney, during the session of 1899, voted for the following resolution, which was moved by Mr. Macpherson and seconded by Mr. Magwood: "That all the words of the motion after the word 'that' be struck out and the following substituted—this House views with alarm the tendency of the Government to create new offices and is of the opinion that the office of Provincial Highway Commissioner with a salary of \$1,000 a year and expenses, is unnecessary, and places an additional and useless burden on the Province." (See p. 145, Journals.)

The creation of a new office of Provincial Road Commissioner has been more than justified by the subsequent experience, and the Government has received more praise for their advanced policy in this than almost any other act. And yet, as had been said, Mr. Whitney did all in his power to block progress in this direction.

House." Mr. Whitney was, therefore, then and is now in favor of an irresponsible oligarchy to control our educational interests, instead of the present system of Governmental responsibility. Again in 1891 (p. 148, Journals) Mr. Whitney voted for a similar amendment.

Opposed the Appointment of a Drainage Referee.

During the session of 1891 a Bill was introduced by the Government "respecting disputes under the drainage laws," and providing for the appointment of an expert drainage referee. Mr. Whitney opposed this under an amendment introduced by Mr. Meredith (p. 173, Journals). Mr. Whitney also repeated his vote on March 29th, 1899.

Opposed the Appointment of Superintendent of Neglected Children.

Mr. Whitney opposed the appointment of a Superintendent of Neglected Children—a branch that has fully justified its establishment and existence. Mr. Meredith moved an amendment to the bill "for the prevention of cruelty to and the better protection of children" and Mr. Whitney joined with the Opposition in voting against it, (p. 150, Journals).

Voted Against Much Needed Accommodation for the Insane in Eastern Ontario.

On April 12th, 1892, (p. 199, Journals) Mr. Whitney voted against a resolution respecting a new Asylum for the Insane for Eastern Ontario, afterwards located at Brockville, although it was soon filled with patients, showing the wisdom of increasing the accommodation for the insane at that time.

Unreasonably Opposed to the Ontario Agricultural College.

Mr. Whitney's attitude towards the Guelph Agricultural College has never been one of blind and unreason-

able opposition, though the value of the establishment has been again and again proved by the farming community. On page 196 of the Journals of 1893 it is recorded that Mr. Marter moved, seconded by Mr. Kerns, "that the resolution respecting grant (in aid of agriculture) be not concurred in, but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to strike out the proposed vote of \$1,500 for the salary of an assistant in the Department of Natural History, Librarian, etc., for the Ontario Agricultural College." Mr. Whitney voted for this motion, and in so doing evidenced his antagonism to this most useful and well conducted institution.

2nd—That any person or persons, cutting, removing, or destroying any wood or timber, from the said road allowances, within the said municipality, without the consent of the Council of the said Corporation of the Township of Richmond shall be subject to a fine of not less than twenty five dollars for each offence.

Passed January 9th, 1905.
A. WINTERS, C. ANDERSON, Clerk. Reeve.
On motion the Council adjourned to meet on the first Monday in February, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m. A. WINTERS, Clerk.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder has proved a blessing to many a man before the public in cases of hoarseness, bad throat, tonsillitis and catarrh. Some of the most recent evidence of its efficacy comes from a well-known actor whose home is in New York City. He says, "I have never found anything to equal this remedy for quick relief." 50 cents.—137 Sold by F. L. Hooper.

A Case of Quality.

A clever little gentleman well known in the scientific world was one day standing with half a dozen tall men when one of them turned to him and said that he had not seen him before, as he was so very small.

"Very likely," replied the little gentleman. "I am like a sixpence among six copper pennies—not easily perceived, but worth the whole six together."—London Standard.

Magic In Art.

There is a magic in the word that makes men, even when they are so crass and ignorant that they don't know the meaning of it, profess a love for art.

His Line.

"You say Charley Spender is a manufacturer? I thought he was just a plain loafer. What line is he in?"
"He makes trouble for his father."

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer
Always restores color to gray hair, all the dark, rich color it used to have. The hair stops falling, grows long and heavy, and all dandruff disappears. An elegant dressing.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

Eastern Standard Time. No. 26 Taking effect Nov. 1st, 1904.

| Bannockburn and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto. | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------------------|----|-------------|------|-----------|--|------|--|
| Stations. | | Miles No. 12 No. 10 | | No. 4 No. 6 | | A.M. P.M. | | P.M. | |
| Lve | Bannockburn | 0 | 0 | 6:00 | 1:40 | | | | |
| | Albion | 5 | 5 | 6:15 | 1:59 | | | | |
| | Queensboro | 8 | 8 | 6:25 | 2:05 | | | | |
| | Bridgewater | 14 | 14 | 6:40 | 2:25 | | | | |
| Arr | Tweed | 20 | 20 | 6:55 | 2:35 | | | | |
| Lve | Tweed | 20 | 20 | 7:20 | 2:55 | | | | |
| | Camden East | 23 | 23 | 7:35 | 3:05 | | | | |
| | Larkins | 27 | 27 | 7:55 | 3:20 | | | | |
| | Marbank | 33 | 33 | 8:15 | 3:40 | | | | |
| | Erinsville | 38 | 38 | 8:35 | 3:55 | | | | |
| | Tamworth | 40 | 40 | 8:45 | 4:05 | | | | |
| | Wilson | 44 | 44 | 8:55 | 4:15 | | | | |
| | Enterprise | 46 | 46 | 9:05 | 4:25 | | | | |
| | Mudlake Bridge | 48 | 48 | 9:15 | 4:35 | | | | |
| | Moscow | 51 | 51 | 9:30 | 4:47 | | | | |
| | Galbraith | 53 | 53 | 9:45 | 4:59 | | | | |
| Arr | Yarker | 55 | 55 | 10:10 | 5:05 | | | | |
| Lve | Yarker | 55 | 55 | 10:10 | 5:05 | | | | |
| | Camden East | 58 | 58 | 10:25 | 5:18 | | | | |
| | Thomson's Mills | 60 | 60 | 10:35 | 5:28 | | | | |
| | Newburgh | 61 | 61 | 10:45 | 5:38 | | | | |
| | Strathcona | 64 | 64 | 11:00 | 5:50 | | | | |
| Arr | Napanee | 65 | 65 | 11:00 | 5:50 | | | | |
| Lve | Napanee | 65 | 65 | 11:00 | 5:50 | | | | |
| Arr | Deseronto | 78 | 78 | 11:30 | 6:30 | | | | |

Kington and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.

| Stations. | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|----------------------|----|-----------|------|------|--|------|--|
| Miles | | No. 2. No. 4. No. 6. | | A.M. P.M. | | P.M. | | P.M. | |
| Lve | Kington | 0 | 0 | 6:00 | 1:40 | | | | |
| | G. T. R. Junction | 2 | 2 | 6:15 | 1:59 | | | | |
| | Glendale | 10 | 10 | 6:35 | 2:19 | | | | |
| | Murvale | 14 | 14 | 6:50 | 2:34 | | | | |
| Arr | Harrowsmith | 19 | 19 | 7:05 | 2:49 | | | | |
| Lve | Sydenham | 23 | 23 | 8:00 | 3:40 | | | | |
| | Harrowsmith | 22 | 22 | 8:10 | 3:50 | | | | |
| | Thomson's Mills | 26 | 26 | 8:35 | 4:05 | | | | |
| Arr | Yarker | 26 | 26 | 8:35 | 4:05 | | | | |
| Lve | Yarker | 26 | 26 | 9:05 | 4:35 | | | | |
| | Camden East | 30 | 30 | 9:15 | 4:45 | | | | |
| | Thomson's Mills | 32 | 32 | 9:30 | 4:55 | | | | |
| | Newburgh | 34 | 34 | 9:45 | 5:05 | | | | |
| | Strathcona | 40 | 40 | 10:00 | 5:20 | | | | |
| Arr | Napanee | 40 | 40 | 10:00 | 5:20 | | | | |
| Lve | Napanee | 40 | 40 | 10:00 | 5:20 | | | | |
| Arr | Deseronto | 49 | 49 | 10:30 | 5:50 | | | | |

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

| NAPANEE to DESERONTO and PICTON. | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|-----------|--------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| TRAINS | | STEAMERS | | Leave | | Arrive | | Leave | |
| Napanee | Deseronto | Deseronto | Picton | Napanee | Deseronto | Napanee | Deseronto | Napanee | Deseronto |
| 7:30 a.m. | 10:55 a.m. | 1:40 p.m. | | | | | | | |
| 10:30 a.m. | 1:00 p.m. | | | | | | | | |
| 4:00 p.m. | 7:10 p.m. | | | | | | | | |
| 6:30 p.m. | 9:40 p.m. | | | | | | | | |
| 15:00 p.m. | 18:00 p.m. | | | | | | | | |
| Daily. All other trains run 6 days (Sundays excepted). | | | | | | | | | |
| BURN H. OD. D. A. VAIL A. Asst. Superintendent. | | | | | | | | | |

PICTON to DESERONTO and NAPANEE.

| Stations. | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|----------------------|----|-----------|------|------|--|------|--|
| Miles | | No. 1. No. 3. No. 5. | | A.M. P.M. | | P.M. | | P.M. | |
| Lve | Deseronto | 0 | 0 | 7:00 | 1:40 | | | | |
| Arr | Napanee | 9 | 9 | 7:20 | 1:59 | | | | |
| Lve | Napanee | 9 | 9 | 7:30 | 2:10 | | | | |
| | Strathcona | 15 | 15 | 8:05 | 2:45 | | | | |
| | Newburgh | 17 | 17 | 8:15 | 2:55 | | | | |
| | Thomson's Mills | 18 | 18 | 8:25 | 3:05 | | | | |
| | Camden East | 19 | 19 | 8:30 | 3:10 | | | | |
| Arr | Yarker | 23 | 23 | 8:45 | 3:25 | | | | |
| Lve | Yarker | 23 | 23 | 8:55 | 3:35 | | | | |
| | Frontenac | 27 | 27 | 9:10 | 3:50 | | | | |
| Arr | Harrowsmith | 30 | 30 | 9:10 | 3:50 | | | | |
| Lve | Harrowsmith | 30 | 30 | 9:20 | 4:00 | | | | |
| | Murvale | 35 | 35 | 9:30 | 4:10 | | | | |
| | Glendale | 39 | 39 | 9:40 | 4:20 | | | | |
| | G. T. R. Junction | 47 | 47 | 9:50 | 4:30 | | | | |
| Arr | Kington | 49 | 49 | 10:00 | 4:40 | | | | |

able opposition, though the value of the establishment has been again and again proved by the farming community. On page 196 of the Journals of 1893 it is recorded that Mr. Marter moved, seconded by Mr. Kerns, "that the resolution respecting grant (in aid of agriculture) be not concurred in, but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to strike out the proposed vote of \$1,500 for the salary of an assistant in the Department of Natural History, Librarian, etc., for the Ontario Agricultural College." Mr. Whitney voted for this motion, and in so doing evidenced his antagonism to this most useful and well conducted institution.

Voted Against a Plebiscite on the Temperance Question.

On May 2nd, 1893, (p. 98, Journals) a vote was taken on a resolution of the Government to take a plebiscite on the temperance question. Mr. Whitney recorded his vote against this method of ascertaining public opinion on the subject referred to.

Opposed to a Survey of Our New Territory

Mr. Whitney is on record as voting against the yearly surveys of new townships in Northern Ontario—surveys that were absolutely needed as settlement advanced. On May 26th, 1893, Mr. Clancy moved, seconded by Mr. Miscampbell, "that a resolution (respecting the expense of the Crown Lands Department) be not now concurred in, but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House with instructions to strike out the item of \$35,000 proposed to be voted for surveys of townships in new districts." (See p. 197, Jour-

REASON WHY YOU SHOULD
Red Rose Tea
Because it is Economical

Red Rose Tea is composed trade as "high-grown" Ceylon teas are grown at high altitude where the tea bushes grow more carefully cultivated than in the low warm and humid.

High-grown tea is not only tastes much more tea juice or essence.

This can be easily proved by finding that a pound of Red Rose tea is 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 lbs. of other tea.

The saving is most apparent in better grades—buy a pound and

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Fitch*

T. H. ESTABROOKS
BRANCHES: TORONTO

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council Chambers,
Jan. 16th, 1905.

Council met in regular session Monday evening, Mayor Lowry in the chair.
Members present—Simpson, Williams, Graham, Meng, Kimmerly, Normile.
Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Andrew T. Thompson, stating that application will be made to the parliament of Canada at its next session for an act to incorporate a railway company under the name of the "Georgian Bay and Seaboard Railway Company", with power to construct, operate and maintain a railway from a point on Georgian Bay between Point Severn and Penetanguishine, in a south easterly direction through the counties of Simcoe, Ontario, Victoria, Peterboro, Hastings, Lennox and Addington, Frontenac and Lanark; or any of them, to a point of connection with the Ontario and Quebec Railway between Cavanville and Maberly, with such powers as are usually given railway companies incorporated by the Parliament of Canada, and that the said works be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada. Order filed.

From Alf. Knight, secretary of the Napanee Water & Electric Light Company, asking the council to appoint a time, say on Monday evening next, to meet the directors in the matter of lighting the streets of the town, and that the company will then propose or give an offer or proposition for so doing. The non-arrival of information from Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright is the sole cause of asking for this delay.

Messrs W. F. Hall and T. Symington were present and stated that everything would be in readiness for Monday evening, even if they had to send someone to Ottawa to secure the necessary information. Sir R. J. Cartwright being the principal shareholder it was necessary to get certain information from him. In order to grant the request of the communication the council finally decided that when they adjourned they would adjourn until Monday evening next, at 7:30 p.m. when they would meet in the council chamber to discuss this question and it alone.

The members of the Fire, Water and Light Committee, Mayor Lowry and Coun. Graham, sent over to Picton to secure all procurable facts as to the working of the electric light plant in that town, the cost of installation, the cost of running it, and the revenue derived therefrom, etc., made a verbal report. Councillor Graham presented the facts and figures.

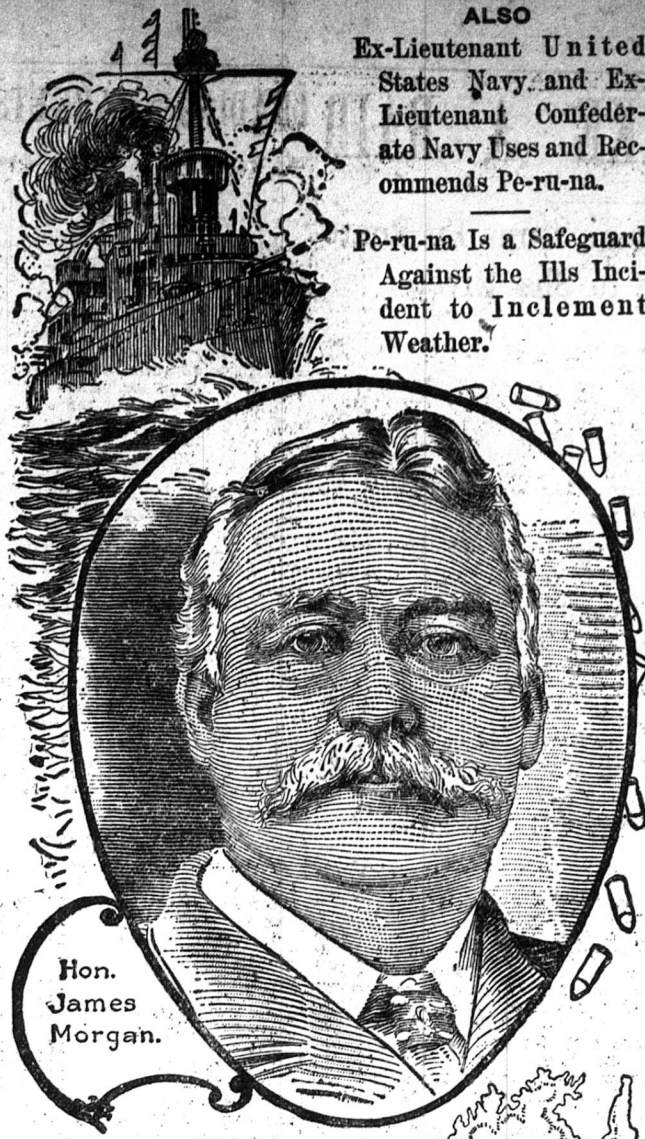
Picton's electric light system cost \$35,000. They paid \$15,000 for the old plant, which consisted of a power house, two boilers, engine, dynamo, and other appliances. The plant did not give satisfaction and a new incandescent plant was installed at a cost of \$15,710, which included two new boilers, engine, dynamo and all other appliances. Of course they had their power house, but a certain amount of repairs had to be made to it. They give an all night service the power being turned on at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and remaining on until eight o'clock in the morning. The town is lighted by sixty-six arc lamps, of 1000 candle power, at a cost of \$35 per lamp. The revenue from the incandescent system is \$8,255, and the surplus, over and above all expenses the past year amounted to \$1,300. The system has always been a paying one ever since the town assumed control. As soon as possible the arc lamps on the streets will be done away with and the town will be lighted by incandescents, except the business portion where an enclosed arc lamp will be used. Soft coal is used for fuel, the cost of which in former years has been between \$1.50 and \$5.00 per ton, but this year they were able to buy it for \$3.87. About 800 tons of this coal is used in a year. The Globe hotel, where the committee stopped, was using 100 incandescent lamps, and these cost the proprietor \$350 dollars per year; \$3.50 per lamp per year, or about 1 cent per night. When asked about the light, the proprietor said it was always good and had never been without light five minutes in a year. The electrician at the works had taken the committee into one of the Methodist churches where 300 lights were being used, and when they were turned on they gave an elegant light no difference could be seen in the strength of any of the lights, all gave the same brilliancy that one would had it been turned on. For four lights or

The Ex-CONSUL GENERAL TO AUSTRALIA

ALSO

Ex-Lieutenant United States Navy and Ex-Lieutenant Confederate Navy Uses and Recommends Pe-ru-na.

Pe-ru-na Is a Safeguard Against the Ills Incident to Inclement Weather.



Hon. James Morgan.

HON. JAMES M. MORGAN, 1735 Twentieth Street, Washington, D. C., Ex-Lieutenant U. S. Navy, Ex-Lieutenant Confederate Navy, and Ex-Consul General to Australia, writes: **Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:**

Gentlemen:—"The use of your Peruna as a remedy or cure for catarrh by many of my friends who have been benefited by the same, as well as my own experience as to its efficacy and good tonic properties causes me to recommend it to all persons, and you are at liberty to use this endorsement and my photograph if it will give any force to same."—James M. Morgan.

Catarrh of the Head Which Affected Hearing Cured by Pe-ru-na.

Mr. J. Emile Tanguay, No. 332 John St., Quebec, is Secretary of the Jacques Curling Club of Quebec, one of the leading sporting clubs in the city. Its members are composed of young men of the best families. He writes:

"Last winter I caught a severe cold which developed into a severe case of catarrh of the head, affecting my hearing especially. My eyes ran, my system seemed to be generally clogged up. I was advised by a club friend to try Peruna, and did so at once. To my delight I found a change set in for the better within three days, and in eight days I was entirely well."—J. Emile Tanguay.

Mr. Adolph Koehler, President of the North Side Turners' Club, writes from Clark and Leland Aves., Chicago, Ill.:

"It is with pleasure that I endorse Peruna as a first-class medicine especially for catarrhal affections of the throat and lungs. I have used it with much benefit and several of my friends have been cured of catarrh entirely where Peruna was used."—Adolph Koehler.

"Nothing Better Than Pe-ru-na for Catarrhal Troubles." Says Congressman C. P. Dorr.

C. P. Dorr, Hotel Johnson, Washington, D. C., Ex-Congressman from West Virginia, writes:

"I can cheerfully recommend Peruna to anyone who wants a safe and permanent cure for catarrh. For throat, lung and catarrhal trouble there is nothing better than Peruna."—C. P. Dorr.

Colds Lead to Chronic Catarrh.

A common cold is acute catarrh, which quickly becomes chronic catarrh if allowed to remain.

Every cold snap leaves in its trail thousands of cases of catarrh, many of whom for want of an effective remedy, will suffer from this disease the rest of their lives.

Is there anything that can be done to prevent all this?

In the first place, Peruna used at the proper time will prevent taking cold. In the second place, Peruna will cure a cold in from two to five days.

Again, Peruna will cure catarrh quickly in the first stages, and finally Peruna will also cure chronic catarrh, if used properly and persistently.

Peruna kept in the house and properly used will therefore not only act as a safeguard against the ailments which result from sudden cold waves, but will also prove a sure remedy for this class of ailments.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Peruna can be purchased at any first-class drug store for \$1.00 per bottle.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

Ethel, aged six, is just learning to spell and is much rejoiced over her progress. She announced with great glee to her father the other evening that she knew how to spell "in" and proved the assertion. A few minutes later she inquired, with a puzzled air: "Papa, does 'in' backward spell 'out'?"

Soon to Be Older.

After other amusing replies to his questions, an examining physician connected with a big life insurance company relates that of a son of Erin who, when asked his age, declared that he was thirty-three years old and added, "But in two months I will be a year

partment by strangling them, swallowed two and was found gorged, sluggish and self-trapped within the kraal in the morning. The swellings of his body where the two goats were prevented him from escaping between the palings, as he had come in. To look at the snake's small head and slender neck it seemed impossible for him to swallow anything larger than a rat, but by dislocating his jaw and stretching his skin he accomplished the apparently impossible feat of gastronomy. The goats were cut out of him intact by our boys, who evidently considered that premature burial in the python did not affect the edible qualities of the meat, as within half

tee into one of the Methodist churches where 300 lights were being used, and when they were turned on they gave an elegant light no difference could be seen in the strength of any of the lights, all gave the same brilliancy that one would have been turned on. For four lights or under a flat rate was charged, over that number a meter was used. A rate of \$3 per year was charged for meter rent, but a consumer could purchase and own their meter if they so wished.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

The Printing & By-Law committee reported the account of The Napanee Express, \$50.50, correct and recommended payment. Adopted.

Mr. R. McNeill petitioned the council to have his assessment lowered \$100 as it was that much higher than last year. Referred to Finance Committee to report at next session.

A By-Law appointing Dr. Cowan Medical Health Officer for the Town of Napanee for 1905, at a salary of \$75 was passed.

Moved by Coun. Meng, and Coun. Normile, that the taxes of Mrs. Jas. Pearson be remitted, less the school tax, and that the collector have a voucher for same. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Meng, seconded by Coun. Kimmerly, that \$10 be granted to the Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto. Carried.

On motion of Councillors Meng and Normile the sum of \$25 was ordered placed in the hands of the Poor and Sanitary Committee.

Coun. Kimmerly informed the council that the firemen were in need of 500 feet of new hose.

Moved by Councillors Meng and Williams that the matter be referred to the Fire, Water and Light Committee to report. Carried.

The following accounts was ordered paid: A. Vanluven, provisions for poor, \$3; John Sears, blue prints of sewer drain, \$5; Mayor Lowry and Councillor Graham, expenses re trip to Picton, \$9.20; E. McLaughlin, advertising debentures in Toronto papers \$13.20; S. W. Pringle, rent for Wyckham house, \$2; J. J. Minchinton, posting nomination bills, \$1; Electric Light Co., for lighting streets during November, 1904, \$71.

When wanting your old cutter or carriage to be made like new take it to H. B. McCabe at Webster & Boyes' old stand.

ON NO 4
I SHOULD USE
Rose
ea

nomical.
nposed of what are known in the Ceylon and Indian teas. These lititudes on the mountain slopes, row more slowly and are more in the valleys, where the climate

ot only a finer quality, but conse- or extract than valley-grown

proved by comparing a draw- ny other tea. By doing so you Red Rose Tea will spend as far her teas.

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OKS, St. John, N. B.
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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Published every week except on Sundays. Sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
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Keep your Stomach in good working order and your general health will take care of itself." This is the advice of an eminent specialist on stomach troubles, and he clinched the advice by prescribing Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets as a wonder-worker in all phases of stomach disorders from the little ferment after eating to the chronic dyspepsia. 35 cents.—139. Sold by F. L. Hooper.

INCREASED POPULATION IN NEW ONTARIO.

The prime object has been the settlement of the Crown Lands of the Province, and this has been going on most satisfactorily of recent years. The following table from the Dominion Census will illustrate this growth in concrete form:

| | 1871. | 1901. | In-crease. |
|-------------------|--------|---------|---------------|
| Muskoka and | | | |
| Parry Sound | 6,919 | 33,674 | 26,755 |
| Nipissing | 1,791 | 36,554 | 34,763 |
| Algoma | 7,918 | 63,850 | 55,932 |
| Total | 15,728 | 134,078 | 118,350 |
| Or, an average of | | | 752 per cent. |

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY, Notary Public.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1895.
(SEAL) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO, Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

BREAKING OF THE VOICE.

It Is Caused by an Organic Change in the Larynx.

The peculiar physiological causes of what is called the breaking of the voice are not quite understood, but it is known to depend immediately upon an organic change in the larynx, the organ of the voice, which occurs in the male sex between the ages of fourteen and sixteen. Before that the larynx of boys resembles that of girls, but when the voice begins to break the vocal chords become lengthened at least one-third, the angle of the thyroid cartilage becomes enlarged, and the muscles which connect the organs of the voice with the hyoid bone and the base of the tongue become elongated.

While the change of form is taking place the voice is unfitted for singing, and should be used only with great care. In other words, the breaking of the voice is due to the rapid development of the larynx, which takes place at certain ages and which leads to a change in the range of the voice. The peculiar harshness of the voice when it is thus breaking seems to be due to a temporary congestion and swollen condition of the mucous membrane of the vocal chords accompanying the active growth of the whole larynx.

The Duel Was Abandoned.

An Irishman traveling in France was challenged by a Frenchman to fight a duel, to which he readily consented and suggested shillelahs as weapons. "That won't do," said the Frenchman's second. "As challenged party you have the right to choose the arms, but chivalry demands that you should decide upon a weapon with which Frenchmen are familiar." "Is that so?" replied the Irishman coolly. "Very well, we'll fight with guillotines."

questions, an examining physician connected with a big life insurance company relates that of a son of Erin who, when asked his age, declared that he was thirty-three years old and added, "But in two months I will be a year older!"

Not Jane's Way.

Mistress (excitedly)—Jane, Jane! The house is on fire! Jane (calmly)—Yes, I know. It's the first fire in this house that I haven't had to light.

Even a postage stamp is no good if it gets stuck on itself.—Philadelphia Record.

FLAGS IN BIG HOTELS.

Colors of All Nations as a Rule Are Kept in Stock.

"No first class metropolitan hotel is thoroughly equipped until it possesses an assortment of flags almost as complete as that of an admiral's flagship," remarked the manager of a prominent caravansary.

"The leading hotels in the great cities have use for flags of all nations some time or other." Hotels are pretty nearly as punctilious in observing certain little ceremonious when distinguished visitors arrive as are naval fleets. If some high official of a foreign country is staying in the house it is the proper thing to display his nation's colors. As all big hotels are likely to entertain home and foreign diplomats, army or navy officers, or even members of royal families, you can see where there is a necessity for an assortment of flags.

"The hotel may not possess a complete outfit to begin with, but as time rolls along and distinguished men of all lands are entertained the collection of bunting is continually added to. Then there are the many fraternal organizations which make one hotel or another their headquarters on the occasion of annual celebrations. They usually have some flag or device which is swung to the breeze over the house on the days of the jollifications."

AN AFRICAN INCIDENT.

A Python, Some Goats and a Meal That Was Relished.

"During several years spent in central Africa we were for the greater part of the time dependent on goats for our fresh milk supply," writes a traveler. "The goat kraal was made very strong, proof against lions, leopards and other carnivora, but a python entered between the poles, though they were spaced three inches apart, one night, killed all the goats in the com-

stretching his skin he accomplished the apparently impossible feat of gastronomy. The goats were cut out of him intact by our boys, who evidently considered that premature burial in the python did not affect the edible qualities of the meat, as within half an hour it was all roasted and eaten with considerable relish."

A TALE OF THE COMMUNE.

One Little Chap Who Escaped the Bullets of the Soldiers.

A writer in the Cornhill tells of a scene that Charles Austin witnessed when the Versailles entered Paris. He saw one day roaming about Paris—a not uncommon sight—a group of men and women put against a wall to be shot. Their hands were supposed to be blackened with powder.

Among them was a lad of twelve or fourteen, who, before the order to shoot could be given, stepped forward and begged to be allowed to take back the watch his mother had lent him. He produced a huge turnip of a watch and promised faithfully to return.

Mr. Austin said it was a moment of anguish. None could be sure that the child was telling the truth, but the officer commanding, giving him a kick, said, "Be off with you!" The child ran away, the order to shoot rang out, but the horrid business was hardly over before the clatter of feet was heard, and the boy reappeared round a corner and, putting himself against the wall, prepared for death.

It was impossible to kill that heroic little soul.

"It renews one's faith in human nature," said Mr. Austin.

Vapo-Cresolene
Established 1879.
Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis
Cough, Grip, Asthma, Diphtheria
Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics
Cresolene is a long established and standard remedy for the diseases indicated. It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surfaces of the bronchial tubes with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. Those of a consumptive tendency, or sufferers from chronic bronchitis, find immediate relief from coughs and inflamed conditions of the throat.
Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price.
A Vapo-Cresolene outfit including a bottle of Cresolene \$1.50. Send for free illustrated booklet.
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DR. HENNEQUIN'S
INFANT TABLETS



Six Months Ago Palé, Peevish and Always Sick.

Mr. Wm. Frizzell, Post Clerk, Napanee, says: "My little girl six months ago was not very strong, could not sleep, was feverish and peevish. The child's indigestion was something terrible. Mr. Douglas gave me a package of Hennequin's Infant Tablets; we used them; the result was truly marvelous. I saw and learned something then that I could not have believed, had I not seen it for myself. However, I must say that my little girl, now 18 months of age, is full of fun and frolic. She is hearty, eats well and sleeps well, and is the picture of health. I believe Hennequin's Tablets to be the greatest and surest babies' medicine I ever saw."

DR. HENNEQUIN'S INFANT TABLETS.

Destroy worms, assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach, procure healthy and natural sleep, relieve teething trouble, allay feverishness, cure indigestion, diarrhoea, constipation, colic, etc.; stop walking in the sleep and frightened awakening from sleep, cure fits, etc. Beyond price for children affected with weak health. Dr. Hennequin's Infant Tablets do not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic properties. Price 25c per package, 5 packages for \$1—postpaid to any address. Send us \$1 for 5 boxes and if, after using part or all of one box, you wish your dollar back, you can have it by mailing us the remaining four boxes. We cannot be responsible for money unless sent by P. O. Order, Money Order, or Registered Letter.
DOUGLAS & CO., Napanee, Ont., Can.
Wholesale Agents for Canada.

COSSACKS MAKE A RAID

Expected to Capture Seige Guns En Route From Port Arthur to Sha River.

20,000 HORSEMEN.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The War Office does not admit the appearance of Gen. Mitchenko's cavalry south-west of Liao-Yang as more than a raiding expedition, designed to strike the railroad at several points and interrupt the transportation of Gen. Nogi's guns from Port Arthur to Manchuria, but from certain indications it seems possible that it is preliminary to an operation of magnitude. Gen. Mitchenko has over 20,000 horsemen, and, moving rapidly, might be able to seriously damage communications in the rear of Liao-Yang. The tone of the despatches from some Russian correspondents vaguely hints at very important developments, and the military writer for the Novoye Vremya expresses the opinion that the long calm since the Battle of Sha River is about to be broken. It is also noteworthy that there have been no official despatches from Gen. Kourapatkin for two days.

RUSSIAN RAIDERS DEFEATED.

The Tien-Tsin correspondent of the London Standard gives a clear account of the Russian raid than any yet received. He says that information received there shows that the Russians, after hovering in the neighborhood of Haicheng and Tashichao, concentrated at a place three miles north of Miakiatun on Thursday last, with 10 guns. They began bombarding at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, taking the Japanese unawares. The latter lacked cavalry and artillery. They summoned infantry reinforcements from Tashichao, concealed their forces, and waited for the Russians to advance. The shelling lasted two hours, at the end of which time the Russians moved forward. They came in contact with the Japanese, who opened a hot rifle fire, routing the Cossacks and killing 50 of them. The Japanese lost two killed and 10 wounded. They have now taken active precautions against renewed surprises of the same kind. Cossacks are still occupying districts west of the Liao River, evidently with the design of making further onslaughts on the Japanese communications, which the frozen state of the river facilitates.

Fears are entertained in Tien-Tsin that the Japanese may occupy the Chinese line beyond the Great Wall as an act of self-preservation. Russia having undoubtedly violated the neutrality of Chinese territory.

REGIMENT ANNIHILATED.

A despatch from muan-Chen says: The Japanese on Saturday bombarded Liaofantun and Liutautun, and also Lone Tree and Novgorod Hills, which they are extremely anxious to capture.

All day of Jan. 9, the Japanese bombarded the Russian positions to the right and left of the railroad with unaccustomed vigor.

On Jan. 10, at 2 o'clock in the morning, a Japanese regiment advanced in the face of a furious fire from batteries and rifles, drove back the Russian outposts, who drew on the Japanese to a masked battery, and later allowed them to come on suddenly, when the Russians opened a murderous fire, the infantry at the same time falling on the Japanese flanks. The Japanese regiment was almost completely annihilated, and the remainder fled in wild disorder, leaving heaps of dead and wounded on the field. The Russians

Nogi will return to Tokio at present.

Sixteen survivors of the third detachment of Japanese who attempted to block the entrance of Port Arthur by sinking stone-laden steamers in the channel are expected to arrive at Sasebo on Thursday. The fate of their 70 companions is unknown.

SPOILS OF PORT ARTHUR.

A despatch from London says: Telegrams from Tokio add to the list of spoils taken at Port Arthur, as given out by the Japanese Legation, 2,225,000 rounds of small arm ammunition, 60 torpedoes, 1,588 explosive charges, 900 ammunition wagons and carts, 149 sets of telegraph and telephone apparatus, 14 searchlights, and quantities of swords, pistols, and entrenching tools. It is remarked that the captures disprove the idea that a shortage of ammunition contributed to the surrender of the fortress.

PRISONERS REACH JAPAN.

A despatch from Nagasaki, Japan, says: The steamers Kaga and Sunuki have arrived here with 1,600 Russian prisoners of war and fifty officers. All the prisoners have been quartered at Inasa, a village nearby, where has also been prepared a lodging for Gen. Stoessel, who will arrive next Saturday.

The Russian officers are allowed much liberty within the bounds of the town, but they are under police escort.

Gen. Stoessel and staff will sail from here for Europe on a French mail steamer Jan. 16. These Russian prisoners are unfeignedly pleased at the end of the hardships of the siege and the considerate treatment of their victors.

RUSSIA PROTESTS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Russia has sent a circular to the foreign Governments, enumerating a series of alleged Chinese violations of neutrality during the war, the efforts of the powers having failed to prevent them. The circular predicts that the violations will continue, as China is unable to fulfill her obligations. In these circumstances Russia reserves the right to act in her own interests respecting China's neutrality. The circular concurrently calls the attention of the powers to the anti-European agitation in China, which, it says, has created a serious situation.

PRISONERS LOOK WELL FED.

A despatch from Tokio says: All the prisoners from Port Arthur arriving at Nagasaki look well fed and happy. Col. Heljakoff, of the Russian army, said the enemy's welcome was entirely unexpected. It made him feel as though he had returned to his own country. He hoped the war would soon cease and a mutual understanding follow. If this occurred the present plight of the prisoners would be more useful to Russia than continued resistance at Port Arthur.

Twenty-six paroled Russian officers were welcomed by M. Arakawa, Governor of Nagasaki, municipal delegates and leading citizens. Col. Trichacoff thanked them on behalf of his comrades. He said their treatment showed that Japan held the highest ethical position among

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Jan. 17.—Wheat—Ontario—Deliveries continue light, and while millers hesitate over buying at present prices, \$1.08 to \$1.04 is bid and \$1.05 asked for red and white; spring, 95c to 96c; goose, 88c. Manitoba, easier, \$5.40 to \$5.60 for first patents, \$5 to \$5.30 for second patents, and \$5 to \$5.20 for bakers'.

Millfeed—Easier; \$14 for bran in bulk, \$16 to \$10.50 for shorts, east and west. Manitoba easier, \$19 for shorts, \$18 for bran, exports.

Barley—35c for No. 3, 43c for extra, and 41c for No. 3 malting, outside, Toronto freights.

Rye—76c for No. 2. Corn—Easier; new Canadian yellow, 41c; mixed, 41c, f.o.b., Champlain freights; new American, No. 3 yellow, 51c; mixed, 51c, on track, Toronto.

Oats—33c to 33½c for No. 1 white, east, low freights; No. 2, 32½c, low freights, and 32c north and west.

Roller Oats—\$1 for cars of bags and \$4.25 for barrels on track Toronto, 25c more for broken lots here and 40c for broken lots outside.

Peas—67c for No. 2 west and east. Buckwheat—52c to 53c, east and west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Receipts of good stocks are light.

Creamery, prints 22c to 24c
do solids 22c to 23c
do tubs 19c to 20c

Dairy tubs, good to choice 16c to 17c
do medium 14c to 15c
do inferior grades 12c to 13c

Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice 17c to 18c
do large rolls 16c to 17½c
do medium 14c to 15c

Cheese—Large are quoted at 11½c and twins at 12c in job lots here.

Eggs—The market has a steady tone and is quoted unchanged at 21c per dozen for fresh and 20c for lined.

Poultry—Turkeys, 12c to 15c; ducks, 11c to 12c; geese, 10c to 11c; chickens, choice, 12c to 14c; old, 8c to 10c.

Baled Hay—The market retains a firm tone at \$7.50 to \$8 per ton for No. 1 timothy and \$6.25 to \$6.50 for No. 2 and mixed clover, all on track here.

Baled Straw—Receipts continue somewhat light and the market is firm in tone at \$6.25 to \$6.50 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Jan. 17.—Grain—A sale of 6,000 bushels of No. 3 Manitoba white oats made at 38½c per bushel. Track and track lots of Ontario rejected, sold at 38c ex-store, while 40c was bid for sound lots of No. 2 white ex-store and refused, and holders in the west are asking 42c about May delivery. A sale of 5,000 bushels of No. 2 northern was made at \$1.04 per bushel, middling, which is an advance of one cent per bushel over previous sales.

Floor—Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$5.60; strong bakers', \$5.30; winter wheat bran in bulk; \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$19 to \$20; mouille, \$24 to \$28 per ton as to quality.

Meal—Tone of market for rolled oats remains steady, but volume of business passing is small at \$2.07½ to \$2.12½ per bag. Cornmeal is unchanged at \$1.35 to \$1.45 per bag.

Hay—No. 1 clover, \$9 to \$9.50; No. 2, \$8.25 to \$8.75; clover mixed, \$7 to \$7.50, and pure clover, \$6.50 to \$6.75 per ton in car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$16.50 to \$17.50; light short cut, \$16.50 to \$17; American clear fat hams, \$23; compound lard

GOV. GENERAL'S SPEECH

AT THE OPENING OF DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Provincial Autonomy to be Granted to the Northwest Territories.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The official opening of Parliament took place on Thursday. The weather was anything but pleasant. There was a cold wind with drifting snow, and the Public Works Department had a hard time of it in clearing the walks on Parliament Hill, before the Vice-regal party arrived.

The Vice-regal carriage was accompanied from Government House to the Parliament Buildings, and back by an escort of the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards. There was a guard of honor from the Governor-General's Foot Guards and the Ottawa Field Battery fired a salute from Nepean Point. The attendance in the Senate Chamber, despite the unfavorable weather, was large.

Earl Grey delivered the following speech from the throne:

THE SPEECH.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate; Gentlemen of the House of Commons—

I desire on this occasion to assure you how sensible I am of the great honor conferred on me by the King in appointing me to the distinguished position of Governor-General.

My pleasure in being called upon to represent his Majesty in the Dominion has been heightened by the cordial welcome I have received from all classes.

This favored land with its vast resources and improving facilities for transportation, is attracting people on an ever ascending scale, not only from the United Kingdom, but also from the United States and from many other countries. As the opportunities for settlement under the advantageous conditions which exist are better known this Dominion will become the home of an increasing number of happy and contented people, whose character and prosperity will add strength to the great empire of which you are so important a part.

TRADE INCREASE.

It is gratifying to note that the trade of the Dominion, which in recent years has steadily increased, is not diminishing, the aggregate of the last fiscal year being the largest on record. The revenue for the past six months is also greater than for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

At the invitation of the President of the United States, my Government has joined in the formation of an international commission, composed of three representatives of each country, to investigate and report upon the conditions and uses of the matters adjacent to the boundary line between the United States and Canada, and to make such recommendations for improvements and regulations as shall best serve the interest of navigation in said waters.

AUTONOMY FOR TERRITORIES.

The rapid growth in the population of the Northwest Territories during the past two years justifies the wisdom of conferring on the Territories provincial autonomy. A bill for that purpose will be submitted for your consideration.

The surveys necessary for the location of the line of the national trans-continental Canadian railway are being vigorously prosecuted, and it is confidently believed that tenders for the construction of several sections may be invited during the coming season.

The display of Canadian products made last year at the St. Louis Exposition proved such a marked success in attracting emigrants from the western prairies that it is proposed to accept the invitation of the Government of Belgium to send

The Russian outpost, who drew on the Japanese to a masked battery, and later allowed them to come on suddenly, when the Russians opened a murderous fire, the infantry at the same time falling on the Japanese flanks. The Japanese regiment was almost completely annihilated, and the remainder fled in wild disorder, leaving heaps of dead and wounded on the field. The Russians pressed the pursuit and took the Japanese positions Jan. 10 at noon.

RUSSIANS REPULSED.

A despatch from Tokio says:—A detachment of Cossacks planned a dash on the railroad for the purpose of intercepting Gen. Nogai's heavy siege guns en route from Port Arthur to the Sha River. They tore up and damaged the line between Anshantien and Haicheng, and subsequently attacked New-Chwang and drove the Japanese garrison out. The latter recaptured the place later.

In military circles here it is not anticipated that there will be any further difficulty with the raiders. It is believed that the raiding troops probably were limited to those which attacked New-Chwang and Niuchaltun. There is no evidence to indicate that the Cossacks were strongly supported.

"On Wednesday at ten in the morning a Japanese cavalry detachment encountered four companies of Russian cavalry west of Tangmasas, south-west of Liao-Yang and fiercely engaged them. At 2.30 in the afternoon the Russians were repulsed with heavy losses. Subsequently they were re-enforced by several companies of cavalry and eight guns. The Japanese drew the Russians to Liuerhapac and engaged and pursued them. On Wednesday night a small body of Russian cavalry reached the railroad line and tore up the tracks between An-shantien and Haicheng and Tatchekiao and Yirkow. They were immediately repaired and the line was reopened to traffic.

"On Wednesday afternoon 2,000 Russian cavalry with guns attacked New-Chwang. The Japanese were forced to retire temporarily but were re-enforced, attacked the Russians and are still pursuing them.

"The Russians also attacked Niuchiatun but were repulsed."

A report from the Japanese army headquarters, on the Liao-Tung Peninsula received on Friday, says:—

"A body of Russians, evidently from Gen. Mitchenko's cavalry brigade, with the Second Infantry Regiment, railroad guards and guns, recently surrounded the Japanese post at Niuchiatun, north of Yinkow, on the line of communications, and assaulted it from the direction of Siantziatzu. The Russians were repulsed, losing at least 80 men.

CEREMONIAL ENTRY.

A despatch from Tokio says:—The ceremonial entry of the Japanese into Port Arthur took place on Friday. A column consisting of a company each of cavalry, infantry, artillery, engineers, medical corps, and commissary corps entered from the north, headed by the colors and a bugle band. The column marched through the old and new towns.

REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT.

A despatch from Tokio says: The Japanese achievement at Port Arthur is more remarkable in the light of further investigations. The original Russian strength is now estimated to have been almost 50,000 men. It is announced at the army headquarters that, in addition to the prisoners already reported, about 13,000 wounded combatants will eventually be brought to Japan. Gen. Nogai's headquarters staff at Port Arthur are at present devoting their energies to dispatching the prisoners to Japan, placing the wounded in hospitals and clearing the way for a thorough investigation of the spoils of war.

Confused reports reach Tokio of the condition of the city buildings. It was said on Thursday that Gen.

to Russia than continued resistance at Port Arthur.

Twenty-six paroled Russian officers were welcomed by M. Arakawa, Governor of Nagasaki, municipal delegates and leading citizens. Col. Trichadoff thanked them on behalf of his comrades. He said their treatment showed that Japan held the highest ethical position among the nations. He believed that after the war Russia and Japan would become fast friends.

MANY SUNKEN BOATS.

A despatch from Tokio says: Commander Tanaka, of the Japanese navy, who is investigating the sunken Russian warships at Port Arthur, has discovered that the cruisers Djidit, Rasboynik, and Zabiaca, which had hitherto been unaccounted for, were all sunk, the Rasboynik apparently by the Russians themselves, and the other two by Japanese shells. Commander Tanaka has also located five torpedo-boat destroyers and two gunboats that were destroyed.

RECALL OF BALTIC FLEET.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The Admiralty has not given the slightest official confirmation of the report of the recall of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron. On the contrary, the officials point calmly to the preparations being made to reinforce the squadron, with a division of the third Pacific Squadron as sufficient evidence that Rojestvensky will not return to European waters. The Russian ice-breaker Ernak at Libau has been ordered to keep the channel clear for the ships which are being made ready for sea.

WANT INVINCIBLE FLEET.

A despatch from Paris says: Vice-Admiral Droubassoff, the Russian member of the North Sea Commission, is quoted by the Echo de Paris as having stated in an interview that he had submitted to Emperor Nicholas a programme for a re-organization of the navy which is absolutely indispensable for success in the war with Japan. Twenty months will be necessary for its execution. Admiral Droubassoff thought the prospect for Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron was hopeless. He unsittingly declared that he considered a provisional peace would shortly be probable, Japan retaining Port Arthur and the territories which she has occupied. Russia, meanwhile, the Admiral said, would prepare an invincible fleet for a future effort.

SIGNIFICANT REMARK.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Odessa says that the departure of a regiment from that city for the Far East, which had been fixed for Jan. 18, has been postponed until Feb. 12, much to its surprise. When the colonel informed his officers of the fact, he said he did not know whether they would see active service after all.

DEATH IN EMBRACE.

Condemned Man Kills Hangman on Spanish Scaffold.

A despatch from Madrid says: The perpetuation of an old Spanish custom on Thursday resulting in the death of the hangman during an execution at Belchite, Aragon. This old custom is that the hangman, before placing the black cap over the victim, apologizes to the latter. The condemned man usually forgives him, and in token of his forgiveness, embraces the executioner. This custom was gone through with at the execution of Lewis Gomez, at Belchite, on Thursday. The hangman apologized, and Gomez embraced him, but while embracing his hangman, the prisoner strangled the latter. Gomez armed immediately shot Gomez.

business passing is small at \$2.07½ to \$2.12½ per bag. Cornmeal is unchanged at \$1.35 to \$1.45 per bag. Hay—No. 1 clover, \$9 to \$9.50; No. 2, \$8.25 to \$8.75; clover mixed, \$7 to \$7.50, and pure clover, \$6.50 to \$6.75 per ton in car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$16.50 to \$17.50; light short cut, \$16.50 to \$17; American clear fat backs, \$23; compound lard, 6½c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6½c to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½c to 9½c according to quality; hams, 12c to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.50; heavy fat hogs, \$4.75 to \$5; mixed lots, \$5 to \$5.15; select, \$5.75 of cars.

Cheese—Ontario fall white, 10½c to 10½c; colored, 10½c to 10½c; Quebec, 10c to 10½c.

Butter—Finest grades, 21½c to 21½c; ordinary finest, at 20c to 21c; medium grades, 19½c to 20½c; western dairy, 17½c to 17½c.

Eggs—Straight cold storage stock, 18c to 20c; No. 2, 16½c to 17½c; Montreal lined, 19c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Jan. 17.—The run on cattle was heavy, and the demand not so brisk, the result being that in all lines prices showed an easier tendency, without any quotable change.

Export Cattle—There were not many cattle offering, and those on the market were of rather inferior grade. For this reason there was nothing sold at top quotations, and the figures for choice cattle are nominal. Quotations all round are unchanged. Choice are quoted at \$4.50 to \$5, good to medium at \$4.25 to \$4.50, good cows at \$3.25 to \$4.

Butchers' Cattle—A fairly heavy run of common to medium cattle was offering, but the demand not being as brisk as it was on Tuesday, the tone of trading was less active, although prices were about steady. There were few good cattle offering and there was no price over \$4.25. For cattle of better grade than this figure warrants quotations are nominal. All prices are quoted unchanged. Good to choice butchers' are quoted at \$1 to \$4.50, fair to good at \$3.50 to \$4; mixed lots, medium, at \$3 to \$3.50; common at \$1.75 to \$2.50, cows at \$2 to \$3.40, and bulls at \$2 to \$2.75.

Stockers and Feeders—Trade in this line continues steady and very quiet, as few cattle are coming forward and the demand is light. Quotations are unchanged. Feeders are quoted at \$2.50 to \$3.80, and stockers at \$1.50 to \$3.40.

Calves—Few were offering and trade was brisk, with prices higher. Quotations are 3½c to 6c per lb. and \$2 to \$10 each.

Milch Cows—There is a fair demand for good cows. The market is quoted unchanged at a range of \$30 to \$60 each.

Sheep and Lambs—The demand for sheep and lambs continues brisk, and the fairly heavy run offering today was sold early. Prices were well maintained and quotations are unchanged. Export sheep are quoted at \$3.25 to \$4.75, butchers' sheep at \$3.50 to \$4, and lambs at \$5.50 to \$6.25.

Hogs—The market is steady and quoted unchanged at \$4.90 per cwt. for selects and \$4.65 for lights and fats.

TO CHECK CONSUMPTION.

Reports to American Health Association Satisfactory.

A despatch from Havana says: Reports to the Tuberculosis Committee of the American Public Health Association now in session, show that consumption is being placed under municipal control after the manner of smallpox. Plans for a worldwide campaign against the disease were discussed.

it is confidently believed that tenders for the construction of several sections may be invited during the coming season.

The display of Canadian products made last year at the St. Louis Exposition proved such a marked success in attracting emigrants from the western prairies that it is proposed to accept the invitation of the Government of Belgium to send samples of our products and manufactures to the exhibition to be held at Liege.

The speech concludes with the usual reference to the accounts and estimates.

CHEESE EXPORTS DROP.

Dairymen Do Less Business in 1904 Than in 1903.

A despatch from Brockville says: At the meeting of the Eastern Dairymen's Association, President Derbyshire pointed out that the amount of cheese made in Canada in 1904 was 300,000 boxes less than in 1903, though there was a substantial increase in butter. In 1904 Canada exported 550,000 packages of the latter commodity, valued at \$7,500,000, which was an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 over 1903. The total exports of cheese, butter and bacon for the year amounted to about \$41,500,000, a decrease of \$6,500,000, which was largely caused by reductions in the price of cheese and bacon.

Prof. Robertson spoke on education and organization, and in the course of his remarks gave his hearers some excellent advice. The fact that Denmark got \$8,500,000 more for her butter, eggs and bacon from Great Britain than any other country was entirely due to right education. He told of some farmers 60 miles from Toronto who had raised the income of an 110-acre farm from \$800 in 1887 to \$4,488 in 1903. Education was the key to success, and the professor denounced those selfish farmers who robbed their children of their just right in education and died leaving merely a house and farm.

CANNOT CHECK THE STRIKE

Unable to Prevent Spread of Strike in Germany.

A Berlin despatch says: The conditions of labor in the Westphalian coal fields which have induced the growing strike will be made the subject of an interpellation in the Reichstag. The social Democrats are preparing to demonstrate that the status of the mine workers is most miserable and that in spite of the wishes of the leaders of the union the strike is spreading, shift after shift unanimously ceasing work. There are 30,000 persons now out on strike, and there is not the slightest hope of preventing the strike from becoming general. Thus far there have been no disturbances.

BARRACK-ROOM BURNED.

Northwest Mounted Police Lose a Building.

A MacLeod despatch says: A canteen and No. 2 barracks rooms of the Northwest Mounted Police here were burned on Wednesday morning. No one was in the building at the time. The origin of the fire is a mystery. It is thought, however, that the coal stove in the canteen started the fire, which was discovered shortly before 10 o'clock. Two hours later the building collapsed. No. 1 barrack room, a few feet distant, was saved with difficulty. Police and civilians, backed up by an unlimited supply of water, saved the threatened building. Many of the extinguishers refused to act, but the hand grenades gave good service.

THE NEW AGRICULTURE

MUST BE CONDUCTED UPON BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.

And the Farmer's Wife Must Have the Benefit of Labor-Saving Devices.

We are moving out of the old conditions, said Prof. C. C. James, Ontario's Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, at the Maritime Winter Fair. When our settlers first came to Canada they faced the primeval forest, and during all the clearing period the old agriculture held sway. With a new generation, conditions began to change; live stock came in, large barns were built, butter and cheese began to be made, and we gradually changed all our methods. This building and the exhibits it contains are proof that we are trying to keep up with the demands of the times and to compete with other countries by following the New Agriculture.

The New Agriculture must be conducted upon business principles. In old times it did not seem so necessary to pursue these business methods; in fact, with the surroundings then existent, there was no chance to do so. In our towns and cities the merchant and the manufacturer has also had to change his methods of business. The farmer is just as much a manufacturer as the man in town who makes boots, clothes and hardware. The manufacturer in town finds it necessary to make the kind of goods that the consumer demands. It is also one of the conditions to-day that the farmer should produce what his customers want. We must consider what our district is best capable of producing, and

WORK ALONG THAT LINE.

Grow the crops and keep the live stock that thrive best where we live. The manufacturer must produce economically. Our best saw mills, for instance, are now run with practically no waste of material; even the dust is used. In one of the best examples of economical manufacturing is seen in the great stock yards of Chicago, where absolutely every part of an animal is turned into a marketable product. So the farmer must endeavor to convert to a profitable use all his products. He should see to it that there is no waste land under weeds, under fences, or in careless cultivation. The farmer has, perhaps, in his operations greater problems to meet than any other manufacturer, if he would avoid unnecessary waste.

The New Agriculture must be conducted upon scientific principles. There should not to-day be any objection to book farming, for the intelligent man can, from agricultural papers and books, get the valuable experience of other men who have done the work he is trying to do. Our people are wisely beginning to lay aside their prejudice against books, and to try to get the best information from every available source. Scientific men have been and are studying and finding out truths about plant growth, the constituents of our soils, the breeding and feeding of animals, the growing of fruit etc., and it will pay us to learn what these men have found out.

The farm work of the future will be a great deal more enjoyable. In Ontario the farmers are very seldom referred to as "old hawseeds." The intelligent man who watches closely all the results of his work is interested and

TAKES A PLEASURE IN IT.

The world has lately found out that the farmer can be benefited by an education applicable to his business. A few years ago in Ontario, we first found out that the farmer had a wife, and we are doing what we can for the betterment of the woman on the farm. In the past she has

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Architects and builders in Hamilton say the cost of building this year will be dearer than ever.

Mr. Fred Buscombe, an old Hamilton boy, was elected Mayor of Vancouver on Friday.

Over \$2,000,000 worth of new buildings have been erected in Brantford in the past two years.

Because natural gas has been introduced in Brantford the key rate of fire insurance there has been advanced two per cent.

Mr. Henry Thompson, Assistant City Clerk, has been appointed City Treasurer for Winnipeg, succeeding Mr. W. G. Scott, resigned.

Mr. Alex. McGrimman, manager of the Dalton Cattle Company of Orillia, has disappeared. His books show a large shortage.

The level of the St. Lawrence is lower than it has been for years, and the pressure of the Morrisburg water-works is very low.

The Royal Victoria Hospital at Montreal was damaged by fire, on Saturday. Loss \$30,000. Lord Strathcona cabled that he would defray the expenses of repainting the damage.

The live stock, dairy and seed divisions, which have been under Prof. Robertson, of Ottawa, will from now on, in accordance with an order-in-Council, each be in charge of a separate commissioner.

His Excellency the Governor-General has appointed his honorary A.D.C.'s. They are Col. Otter, Toronto, Lieut.-Col. Irwin, Ottawa, Lieut.-Col. H. B. Smith, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Lieut.-Col. A. P. Sherwood.

FOREIGN

British timber trade has been characterized by general inactivity.

Sir Alfred Harmsworth heads a company that will manufacture pulp and paper in Newfoundland.

Theodore Quinn, a Montreal snuff-cutter, was killed by a large stone falling upon him on Saturday.

The Venezuelan legation at Paris has given out a denial of the reports circulated in Europe that complications between the United States and Venezuela are imminent.

Lord Knollys, private secretary to King Edward, authorized the statement that the report that King Edward and Queen Alexandra will visit Canada is quite baseless.

A fire which is said to have been started by the overturning of an alcohol lamp, over which some of the girls were cooking a dish of "fudge," totally destroyed Lawrence Hall, the ladies' dormitory at the St. Cloud, Minn., Normal School, on Saturday. The loss is \$35,000, insurance, \$13,000.

DESTROY PAGAN SHRINES.

Two Thousand Skulls Found in One "Ju-ju" House.

The London Daily Mail published the following:—News has been received from West Africa of the destruction by the British in Southern Nigeria of two Ju-ju houses belonging to the Andoni tribe, in which ghastly atrocities were reported to have taken place.

The first of these pagan temples was found to be a veritable "Golgotha," over 2,000 skulls being counted, neatly arranged and fixed to the walls and posts of the house. After an inspection the place was set on fire.

Some days later a chief, a Ju-ju priest, and a principal man of the town of Owere, who were found to be connected with a "bush ju-ju" were arrested. This second shrine was reached after a canoe journey up a tortuous creek. Finally, the Brit-

FAMILY BURNED TO DEATH

Father, Mother, Two Children and Servant Perished.

A New York despatch says: Wm. T. Mason, a lawyer, and his entire family, consisting of wife and two children, Ellen, four years old, and Marion six months, with a servant, Annie Wells, lost their lives in a fire which partially destroyed the brown stone dwelling occupied by them in West 130th street on Sunday morning.

Although neighbors who heard their cries for help and their attempts to escape, told of cries of "murder" and "burglars," the police find nothing to indicate that the fire was other than accidental. The whole family appears to have suffocated. The bodies of the father and youngest child were untouched by the flames, and those of the others were practically burned after they had died.

In a room on the second floor the firemen found the bodies of Mr. Mason and his six months old child. The baby lay as if in sleep in the crib. The father, fallen on the floor in the act of drawing on his trousers had evidently suddenly been asphyxiated. In a closet under the roof of the scuttle from which the usual ladder was missing, rendering escape impossible, were found the charred body of four-year-old Ellen, and nearby the bodies of Mrs. Mason and the servant.

GREAT RUN ON BANK.

Three Policemen and Two Women Injured in New York.

A New York despatch says: Three policemen and two Hebrew women were injured in a sensational run on the State Bank in Grand Street on Wednesday. The crowd of 5,000 persons broke down an iron railing around a light well in front of the bank, and it was only by desperate clubbing on the part of the police that the mob was prevented from forcing a way of its number into it. The policemen and women were hurt at that point.

Five hundred excited Hebrews who had denots in the bank waited at the doors all Tuesday night and early Wednesday, more than a thousand persons were waiting anxiously to withdraw their denots. Since daylight the number of excited depositors had doubled and police reserves had been called out to maintain order in the crowd.

CURED CANCER IN MICE.

Successful Experiments at Buffalo University.

A Buffalo despatch says: Experiments made at the Gratiwick Laboratory, otherwise known as the cancer laboratory of the University of Buffalo, have resulted successfully in the cure of cancer in mice. Whether the cures are permanent remains to be seen. Drs. Harvey R. Gaylord and G. H. A. Clowes, physicians in charge of the laboratory, are inclined to think that the cures will be permanent, and already they are studying in the direction of applying the cure to human beings. The experiments involved the application of a serum discovered in the university's laboratory to mice.

THIS ASSASSIN FAILED.

Fired Three Shots at General Trepoff and Missed.

A Moscow despatch says: At the Nicholas Station on Sunday night while General Trepoff was bidding farewell to Grand Duke Sergius on his departure from St. Petersburg a young man wearing a student's cap fired three shots from a revolver at the General. All the shots missed.

ON THE FARM.

IT PAYS TO SHELTER STOCK.

An ear mark of a good stockman is that he is kind to his animals. One way to be kind is to handle the gently without the use of a club or milk-stool; another is to give them plenty of wholesome food and clean water; but there is still another way which seems to be overlooked by some who would not think of using an animal roughly or unkindly, and this is keeping the animal comfortable as a correspondent.

I am aware that stock is kept in many places in the west with little shelter but a strawstack, and that the winters are nearly as severe as our own, and this is the argument usually advanced by those who neglect to give their animals proper shelter. They say little, however, about the condition of the rangers as compared with stock well housed and cared for. True, an adult steer or cow will probably manage to live out of doors the entire winter if it has plenty of feed, but who will say that the food consumed in keeping up the bodily heat would not have added many pounds of flesh or quarts of milk had the animal been warmly housed, to say nothing of the added comfort to the animal—yes, and the owner, too, if he has the love for his dumb creatures that he should.

Many experiments have been conducted to determine the value of shelter and confinement for fattening steers and milch cows. The data show that in all cases there generally results a saving of feed due to shelter, though less pronounced in the case of fattening steers, which, in some trials, made faster gains when allowed freedom and partial shelter than when confined continuously.

But with milch cows all recorded experiments favor a warm stable and little exposure. In a shelter test at the Indiana station six cows were divided into two lots as nearly equal in all respects as possible. One lot was kept housed except for a time on pleasant days. The other lot was turned into the yard every morning and returned at night. There was a partial shelter in the yard. The trial lasted forty-eight days, the housed cows eating 512 pounds less hay, 388 pounds more corn meal, and 338 pounds more bran than the housed lot. Despite the extra feed the exposed lot shrank thirty-three pounds in weight, while those housed gained 231 pounds and gave 161 pounds more milk.

Reduced to a financial basis the above results are as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Saving in cost of feed | \$1.23 |
| Value of extra milk | 2.99 |
| Value of 231 pounds at 2½¢ | 5.77 |

Amount saved by sheltering three cows forty-eight days \$12.79

Although there is a possible source of error in the impossibility of getting two lots of cows exactly even, the results are substantiated by many similar experiments, and good dairymen do no longer dispute the economy of a warm shelter with good ventilation and plenty of sunlight for the dairy cow. The stable should, if possible, be kept between 40 and 65 degrees winter and summer.

There are many things that we can do to add to the comfort of our cows during the cold winter months. If there are cracks or open places in the sliding batten them up or put in new boards. See that the stable is properly ceiled inside. One thickness of siding is not enough. There should be a dead air space. If a new stable is to be constructed building paper should be used inside and out; it will keep out heat as

all the results of his work is interested and
TAKES A PLEASURE IN IT.
The world has lately found out that the farmer can be benefitted by an education applicable to his business. A few years ago in Ontario, we first found out that the farmer had a wife, and we are doing what we can for the betterment of the woman on the farm. In the past she has had a hard life,—her work has been practically unending and she has not had the benefit of labor-saving devices to the same extent as her husband. We are trying to relieve the farmer's wife of all the drudgery possible by our system of women's institutes and domestic science teaching. We have also found out that there are children on the farm, and we are inaugurating a movement to try to provide the right kind of education for these children.

The home is where our agriculture starts and is nurtured. The reformation of the agricultural home is the start after all of our New Agriculture. Establish a farmer with an inclination to knowledge, a wife who knows how to make the most of her opportunities, and children getting a rational education, and I care not how poor that farm is, it will succeed. With these conditions, we shall hear no more about the "old hawseel," but we shall see the farmer walking the streets of our towns as well dressed as anyone, and respected as one of the best citizens of Canada.

TO DISCUSS RECIPROCITY.

The Joint High Commission May Meet in Autumn.

A Washington special says: Too much credence should not be put in the report published in New York that the negotiations for the reassembling of the Joint High Commission have fallen through. Correspondence is still in progress between Mr. Fairbanks and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and hope has not been abandoned to discuss Canadian reciprocity and other questions. While some hitch may have occurred, to give rise to the present report, your correspondent is reliably informed that the report of a signal failure "is inaccurate," and from another source that "the story may be discredited."

Mr. Fairbanks, following his custom, refused to comment on the report. The belief is still entertained that the Vice-President-elect and the Canadian Premier will soon meet in New York or Boston to arrange for the commission's sessions.

DR. DAWSON HONORED.

Awarded Prize by the French Academy of Sciences.

An Ottawa despatch says: Dr. W. B. Dawson, F.R.C.S., engineer in charge of the Tidal and Current Survey of Canada, has just been awarded by the Academy of Sciences, through the Institute of France, the Gay Prize of 1,500 francs for the work done by him in determining mean sea level on the coast of Canada, in connection with the work under his charge.

THOUSAND POUNDS YEARLY

Astor's Subscription to the King's Hospital Fund.

A London despatch says: Among the latest contributions to King Edward's hospital fund for London is an annual subscription of one thousand pounds, by William Waldorf Astor.

Steamers arriving at New York report severe weather on the Atlantic.

ed, neatly arranged and fixed to the walls and posts of the house. After an inspection the place was set on fire.

Some days later a chief, a Ju-Ju priest, and a principal man of the town of Owere, who were found to be connected with a "bush ju-ju" were arrested. This second shrine was reached after a canoe journey up a tortuous creek. Finally, the British party arrived at a small hut, completely closed in with vegetation, the interior being so dark that it was necessary to tear down the walls before it was possible to see what the place contained.

Among the objects found was a large metal bell, inscribed "Otto Bakker, Rotterdam, 1757," used at the Ju-Ju festivals to call the inhabitants of the neighboring towns together, and also during sacrifice.

TOLD BY A FINGER PRINT.

Impression Left By a Burglar Convicted Him.

A despatch from Vancouver, B. C., says: The Sydney, New South Wales, courts have just demonstrated the importance of the finger-print system as a means of identifying a criminal. A young man charged with burglary has been found guilty in a case where the Crown relied solely upon the evidence of finger-prints. The burglar, in gaining entry to the building, broke the glass of a window and left the impression of his hand in the dust. This was photographed and the exhibit was produced in court. The jury returned a verdict in a few minutes of guilty.

This was the first case of the kind in the Commonwealth. But it was quickly followed by another. The accused, who is charged with breaking and entering, left the impression of his hand on a newly-painted door. This was photographed, and found to correspond with an impress of the hand of the prisoner. In this case also a verdict of guilty was quickly reached.

Senior Sergeant Childs, the officer in charge of the finger-print department at Sydney, says he considers the system almost infallible. The cases were watched with the greatest interest by the police, jail and justice department officials.

FELL DOWN MINE SHAFT.

Four Men Killed by Breaking of a Cable.

A despatch from Houghton, Mich., says: Four men have been instantly killed and two others injured at a shaft which is being sunk at Rockland by the Victoria Mining Company for a hydraulic power plant. The dead—William Penrose and two Austrians and one Finlander; names could not be learned. The accident was due to the breaking of a cable while six men were coming to the surface in a skip at the noon hour.

EATEN BY CANNIBALS.

Five Priests and Five Nuns Were Slaughtered.

A despatch from San Francisco says:—The Rev. M. L. Stimson, South Sea missionary, who arrived Friday on the steamer Doris, brings the first details of the murder of five Catholic priests and five nuns of New Britain last October. After the murders the savages ate the bodies of the victims within sight of the German Governor's residence.

Mr. Stimson is settled at Penapi, Caroline Islands, and he got the details from the Vice-Governor of New Britain. He said the nuns and priests were surrounded by a mob of natives whose fanaticism had been aroused. The priests fought for their lives, but all were soon killed. Then the cannibals proceeded to hold a feast on the bodies of the victims near the residence of Dr. Hahl, the Governor. He has organized a punitive expedition.

Fired Three Shots at General Trepoft and Missed.

A Moscow despatch says. At the Nicholas Station on Sunday night while General Trepoft was bidding farewell to Grand Duke Sergius on his departure from St. Petersburg a young man wearing a student's cap fired three shots from a revolver at the General. All the shots missed General Trepoft. Grand Duke Sergius proceeded on his journey.

A HERO INDEED.

Russian General Cut Down Children With His Sword.

A St. Petersburg despatch says: During a review of the troops at Fiedosia, in the Province of Touria, the onlookers crowded in, and Gen. Tschetyrkin, who was reviewing the troops, enraged at the interference, rode into the group of children slashing at them with his sword. Four children were killed and ten were injured. The crowd made a rush for the General, but the troops dispersed them with bayonets.

WILL CHEAT HANGMAN.

Murderer in Jail at Winnipeg Dying of Consumption.

A Winnipeg despatch says: "Robert William Taylor will never live to be tried for the murder of his wife. He is sinking inch by inch, and will not live longer than six weeks." This was the statement made by the physician of the prisoner in the provincial jail awaiting trial for the murder of his wife. He is in the worst stage of consumption.

BOILER EXPLODED.

Engineer and Fireman Killed in Station Yard.

A despatch from Cleveland, Ohio, says:—The boiler of a locomotive attached to the eastbound fast express train on the Erie road blew up while standing at the Creston, Ohio, station on Wednesday, killing the engineer and fireman instantly, and badly injuring another man who was riding in the engine cab. The dead—Frederick Keller, engineer, Gallon, O., and Emanuel Halck, Gallon. The cause of the explosion is not known. The train carried express cars only. Aside from the engine, which was completely demolished, none of the equipment was damaged. Traffic was blocked for four hours following the accident.

DEATH OF LOUISA MICHEL.

She Was a Noted Figure in the French Commune.

A despatch from Marseilles, says: Louisa Michel, the noted communist, is dead. Louisa Michel was born in 1830. She became a teacher in 1853, and ultimately taught in Paris and Montmartre. She took an active part in the revolutionary commune in Paris, and was made a prisoner in 1870. She was sentenced to transportation for life, but was released, and returned to Paris in 1880. She was again imprisoned in 1883 and 1886. She wrote many books attacking the social system, and of late years she was classed as an Anarchist.

HEIRESS TO WED.

Bertha Krupp's Engagement to Dr. Heck is Announced.

A despatch from Frankfurt says:—It is announced that Bertha Krupp the daughter and heiress of the late great ironmaster and manufacturer is betrothed to Dr. Heck, of Rheodt, Rhinish, Prussia. Bertha Krupp is of guns. She owns nearly the \$40,000,000 capital of the Krupp Company. Her income is \$2,400,000 as the company only recently declared a 6 per cent. dividend.

do to add to the comfort of our cows during the cold winter months. If there are cracks or open places in the siding batten them up or put in new boards. See that the stable is properly ceiled inside. One thickness of siding is not enough. There should be a dead air space. If a new stable is to be constructed building paper should be used inside and out; it will keep out heat as well as cold. If the stable is old and not ceiled try the building paper directly on the studs. It is cheap and will make the stable much warmer. Look to the door; it may have sagged, leaving a crack at the top or side. See that the sash fit closely and above all that no panes of glass are out. A few dollars' worth of material and a days work may change the temperature of your stable very materially and help to keep the corn crib and milk pail full. Then give plenty of bedding, wholesome food, and a clean place to eat it and your rest will be sweet and your labor not in vain.

FEEDING FOR EGGS.

In regards to the problem for winter eggs: We feed almost everything the hens will eat writes Mr. C. L. Hogue. We supply them such green foods, which we keep before them at all times, as cabbages, turnips and potatoes, the latter we find to be one of the best. Of grains we feed wheat, oats, corn and sunflower seeds. In the morning we feed wheat; oats, wheat and corn in the afternoon at about the hour of three. This gives them sufficient time to scratch and work around so as to get their bodies warm with ever rise before roosting time. Three times during the week we cook some vegetable into which we mix ground corn or wheat, and this we feed hot at night. In the past it was the habit to feed the mash in the morning, but recent experience and investigation proves that hens lay better when fed a hard grain in the morning and the mash at night. Charcoal should be supplied, as it constitutes one of the most important parts of the feeding ration. It is relished by the fowls, especially when incorporated into their mash.

We have a neighbor whose hens eat up as much as do ours yet they are buying eggs from us at thirty cents per dozen. They say that it is too much bother to take care of the hens in a proper way, so they buy thirty cent eggs and we sell them. Now, whether farmers, who is the paying proposition, buying or selling, when you have hens just as good as the seller? It seems that a little better, as they call it, would pay, and it would stop some from complaining that poultry doesn't pay.

We have twelve White Leghorn pullets which commenced to lay the first of September, and they have kept it up with a few exceptions, ever since. Our Barred Rocks have not done so well, but for pullets they have done very well.

TRIBAL WAR IN INDIA.

British Column Advancing to the Scene of Trouble.

A despatch from Calcutta says: Two native chiefs in the North-west frontier provinces—the Nawab of Dir and the Khan of Nawagai—are at war with each other, and fighting has begun between their tribes. The chief of Nawagai has captured a fort from the chief of Dir. A British movable column is advancing to the scene of trouble. It will keep open the lines of communication with Chitral, and possibly will assist the chief of Dir.

TEN MILLION GOLD OUTPUT.

Ex-Governor Congdon's Estimate of Yield in Yukon.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Ex-Governor Congdon, who is here, states that the gold output of the Yukon during the current year ending June 30th will total ten million dollars.

COMMUNISM IN PRACTICE

WITH THE GUARAYO INDIANS OF BOLIVIA.

A German Traveller Describes How It Works Among Them.

On any map of Bolivia you will find a big white space in the south-eastern part of it. This large region has been neglected by explorers and all other white men, excepting a handful of Bolivians, rubber collectors and a few missionaries. It was not known until this fall what interesting things are to be found in this forgotten corner.

Capt. Jermann, a well known geographer, who has been studying rubber resources in South America, has written for Petermann's Mitteilungen some remarkable facts about this region. He could find no map to help him on his journey, and the route map he carefully prepared gives much fresh information.

Most people have thought of Bolivia, since the war with Chile in 1879 deprived her of a port on the Pacific Ocean, as being without any port through which she might exchange commodities directly with the rest of the world. But Jermann found that the republic has made a port of her frontier town, Puerto Suarez, on the Paraguay River.

The name of this town is not found on some of the latest maps, and yet the town is now engaged in foreign trade. The goods are brought by ocean steamers into the Rio Plata, transferred to river steamboats and carried up the Paraguay to Puerto Suarez, where they pass through the custom house just as though they had entered

A GREAT BOLIVIAN SEAPORT.

These goods would be of little use, as they are hundreds of miles from the settled parts of Bolivia, unless excellent means of transporting them were provided. The common wagon roads of South America are among the worst in the world, but the Bolivians have built a road over 100 miles westward from their port which will compare favorably with the good roads of other countries. Jermann calls the government of the republic tyrannical, and says it has used the privilege it chooses to exercise to compel the people to work in the Government service for a mere pittance, and thus has provided an excellent road at very small cost.

The road winds westward for over one hundred miles through the valleys and forests until it reaches the navigable part of a stream flowing into the Rio Grande. The boxes are transferred from the wagons to small boats, which carry them to the northwest, and they are finally distributed to the leading towns of the country.

To reach the rubber district Jermann had to leave the good wagon road and strike north along a narrow and tortuous path through the dense forests. On his way he came to the country of the Guarayo Indians, of whom he gives the best account yet written.

Their name means Yellow Men, and they have really an extremely light complexion. The Guarayo holds himself superior to the Caucasian, and it cannot be denied that in uprightness and sturdy character he compares favorably with more civilized people.

The tribe, which numbers only a few thousand souls, has become known simply because of one peculiarity: its life is ordered on

THE COMMUNISTIC PLAN.

Everybody works, not for himself, but for the common good. The people have a number of small settlements and four large ones, and are ruled with a rod of iron by their

So the rubber collectors have given it the name of seringero. As the prospectors push forward through the bush they listen for the familiar "huwitt, huwitt, huwitt" of the little bird.

When a hunter hears the characteristic cry among the trees ahead of him he raises a glad shout that reaches his brethren through the woods.

"Come here!" he cries. "I hear the seringero singing; and here are the trees."

JAMAICA'S CYCLONE.

The Island Has Not Found It Entirely Bad.

On August 11, 1903, a cyclone swept from end to end of Jamaica, and Mr. Sydney Oliver, the acting Governor, in his report to the Colonial Office, estimates the immediate destruction of property at £2,500,000. Nevertheless, so robust is the financial position of the island that he concludes that there was really no need to make an appeal outside of the island, and he thinks that "had it not been for the assumption that the island was to be largely helped from abroad, the subscription made within the island itself would have exceeded the somewhat meagre sum of £2,292." At the same time, the community faced the situation bravely, and the lost ground is being recovered. Even a hurricane is not without its blessings, for the seasons have been more favorable on the whole than they had been for many years past. "A hurricane appears to assist in promoting the fertility of the soil. The total destruction of the banana crop and the attention compulsorily given to clearing cultivation have resulted in the yield in the last few months of a much finer grade of fruit than has been exported on so large a scale previously. This is a most important result for Jamaica fruit, which last year was markedly suffering from the deterioration of its quality, in the markets of the United States, and was losing in competition not only with Costa Rican fruit, but even with that from Cuba and San Domingo."

INFORMATION FROM PA.

My pa, he didn't go down town,
Last evening after tea,
But got a book an' 'settled down
As comfy as could be.
To have my pa about
To answer all the things I had
Been tryin' to find out.

And so I asked him why the world
Is round, instead of square,
And why the piggies' tails are curled
And why don't fish breathe air?
And why the moon don't hit a star
And why the dark is black
And jest how many birds there are
And will the wind come back?

And why does water stay in wells
And why do June bugs hum
And what's the roar I hear in shells
And when will Christmas come?
And why the grass is always green,
Instead of sometimes blue?
And why a bean will grow a bean,
And not an apple, too?

And why a horse can't learn to moo
And why a cow can't neigh?
And do the fairies live on dew
And what makes hair grow gray?
And then my pa got up an', Gee!
The oful words he said,
I hadn't done a thing, but he
Jest sent me off to bed.

HAD HIM THERE.

A man was brought up in a police court on a charge of stealing a sack of flour, and was very severely handled by the prosecuting lawyer, who had once made himself notorious by going into bankruptcy which was the only means by which he could escape his debts.

JOAN OF ARC IN BRITAIN.

Proposal to Raise Statue to French Heroine Opposed.

The proposal to erect a monument to the memory of Joan of Arc in England is strongly opposed by Sir Thos. Barclay, who has done so much to promote good relations between France and England.

The proposal, like the manifestations in Paris in honor of the Doremy heroine, is the result of the recent unfortunate speech by Professor Thalumus, a French school teacher.

Sir Thomas Barclay has given his reasons for not supporting the movement in honor of Joan.

"To erect such a monument at the present time," he said, "would appear as if we were taking sides in the political controversy now raging in France over this heroine's fate."

"Joan of Arc's name has been for centuries an anti-English cry. It has now suddenly become a clerical cry against the republic."

"Nobody can change sentimental legendary impressions, and if we put up a monument to Joan of Arc it would excite as much ridicule in France as would be excited in England if the French were to raise a monument to the Duke of Bedford, the English Governor of France in Joan of Arc's time."

"Far better, in my opinion, than perpetuating Joan of Arc's memory would be to erect a monument to Moliere or to Montaigne, who influenced our Shakespeares more than any other man, or to Pasteur, who has made the new science of the world."

"These men can have their monument in all countries without arousing controversy or feeling of any kind."

"When the French," said Sir Thomas, "have erected a monument to the Duke of Wellington, it will be time for us to think of Joan of Arc."

TALK TELLS CHARACTER

ENGLISH, LATIN AND ARABIC PREVAILING LANGUAGES.

Since 2,000 B. C. the Chinese Language Has Practically Never Varied.

The English language is the great conquering tongue of history. Brief, forcible and to the point, it adequately expresses the character of the people who made it.

The Latin of the Romans of old was another prevailing language. Spoken originally by an insignificant tribe in a district of central Italy, it gradually became the tongue of the learned of the western world. French, Spanish, Italian, and other languages are among its living descendants, and it has even permeated the world-wide English.

Arabic, again, is another of the world's victorious tongues. In ancient times it usurped the languages of Babylonia, Assyria, and Syria, and to-day it has imposed its sway on countless millions throughout Asia and the whole of Northern Africa.

This very fact of ability to carry one speech to a far-off country, and there cause it to be adopted as the prevailing tongue, serves as a fitting illustration of the character of the Romans of old, and of the Arabs and Britons of yesterday and to-day. To a nation which has not, as the phrase goes, "something in it," this is an impossible feat. Savage races cannot separate even a little without disunity of speech.

Loenz, for instance, the German traveller, remarks that in West Africa he repeatedly found, in the space of three square miles

FOUR DISTINCT TRIBES,

consisting each of only a few hun-

A MIGHTY MALE CHORUS

THE PEOPLE OF FINLAND SING ALL THE TIME.

Great and Lowly, Rich and Poor Comprise One Vast Choral Society.

In the palatial supper-room of the great hotel in Helsingfors, the capital of Finland—the best hotel in Russia, for the Finns represent all that is most progressive in the Czar's Empire—a company of ladies and gentlemen seated at one of the tables suddenly began singing. With trained voices they sang a four-part folk-song of the Northland. Never heard I a song so deeply melancholy. It was the music of the unhappiest of the enlightened peoples of the earth, writes a correspondent.

That was on my first evening in Finland. From that time forth, throughout a stay of four weeks among those sad-hearted people, I listened to their singing morning, noon, and night, almost continuously. The Germans sing a great deal, the Swedes sing part of the time, the Russians sing most of the time, but the Finns, as a nation, actually sing all the time.

From noble to peasant the men of Finland may be said to form one mighty male chorus. From the great lady of the capital city to the lowly woman who builds houses with her own hands on the borders of Lapland, the women of Finland may be said to comprise one vast choral society. The acknowledged finest singing society in Europe is, indeed, the Helsingfors Male Chorus. It is composed of 100 members, and from their ranks are recruited the singing teachers of the country.

Singing festivals as held by the Finns are on a scale unequalled in any other country.

FIVE THOUSAND SINGERS

gathered one night last year in the public square in Helsingfors to serenade a Finnish artist named Rosenfeld, whose picture had been awarded first prize at the local Salon. In a city that is a surprise to all travellers, near the Arctic Circle, many miles from a railroad, the city of Uleaborg, 2,000 school-children gathered in the park in front of the hotel, and for half an hour, for the travellers' benefit, filled the air with the music of the snow wilderness, with songs that told of the vast loneliness of the country beyond the city.

Once in Helsingfors 10,000 voices joined in chorus to sing the National Anthem. It was an improvised chorus, but the singing was by no means the harum-scarum, go-as-you-please sort, but thoroughly organized into four parts and executed with precision. This happened only a few months ago, and the incident was later described to me by the man in whose honor the great chorus gathered. Said he—

"I was one of the first persons ever exiled from that part of the Czar's domain. My departure from Helsingfors was the occasion of a public demonstration of surprising solemnity. Ten thousand persons gathered at the railway station to say good-bye. The crowd watched the leave-taking in absolute silence, but as the train began to move ten thousand heads were uncovered and ten thousand voices began singing the National Anthem. And this scene was repeated, with fewer singers, of course, at every railroad station all the way to the port where I took steamer for America."

These singing Finns do not always sing their folk-lore songs or their patriotic anthems. They are a deeply religious people, mostly Lutherans and each town has its special choir for singing

NOTHING BUT HYMNS.

I went to the largest church in the country to hear the singing of a

few thousand souls, has become known simply because of one peculiarity: its life is ordered on

THE COMMUNISTIC PLAN.

Everybody works, not for himself, but for the common good. The people have a number of small settlements and four large ones, and are ruled with a rod of iron by their caciques.

They derived their communistic idea from the Jesuit fathers who lived among them several centuries ago. They have enlarged these ideas according to their own notions and believe that by serving all each may contribute to better than in any other way to his own well being and that of his tribe.

The settlements are divided into two sections, the larger towns into four, and in San Ignacio there are eight sections. The supreme head of the people in each section is a cacique, who has under him a superintendent, a judge and a secretary, the last keeping a written record so that an account of all the affairs of the section becomes part of its history.

There are also a number of superintendents of labor, one of them having under his direction the men who distribute the water, another supplying firewood, others attending to all the farm work. Every man detailed for fanning has a plot of ground, for whose careful cultivation he is held responsible. The crops he harvests go into the common store to the last pound or bushel, but the man is punished if it is decided that the yield from his patch is less than it would have been if his industry had been greater.

If the horse of one of the tribe is burned it is replaced at public cost. Thus throughout their lives in every way each shares the good and bad fortune of his neighbors.

The Cacique is an absolute ruler, and disobedience to his will is severely punished. Laziness is one of the worst of crimes and the penalty inflicted is often several hundred blows well put on the naked back with a leather strap. Even the women are punished in this way, receiving sometimes

AS MANY AS FIFTY STROKES.

Discipline is remarkably severe. No one may leave his section without permission. No one may entertain a stranger unless the cacique assents.

No one may marry outside of the tribe under any circumstances, nor take a wife in another section of his tribe without the consent of the caciques of both sections. It is interesting to have these further details about this little group of South American Indians, whose peculiar and somewhat advanced civilization had already carried their name abroad.

Jermann at last reached the rubber fields after travelling many days through the dense forests. The tree is the *Hevea brasiliensis*, the same plant that yields the famous Para rubber in the Amazon basin, and Bolivia is supplying more and more of this superior rubber every year. The tree is known among the rubber collectors as the seringa.

The explorer mentions a very curious fact concerning the search for other rubber fields in these great forests. The groups of rubber trees are scattered only here and there among the timber, and men are kept constantly in the field in search of more trees.

This work is not without danger, for there are perils of wild beasts and of fever and many of the Indians are not friendly. The prospectors therefore travel in small parties, spreading out within hearing distance of one another during their day's toil.

A little bird with a sweet flutelike note is found in these groves of rubber trees, and, strange to say, it is not known to live outside of them.

HAD HIM THERE.

A man was brought up in a police-court on a charge of stealing a sack of flour, and was very severely handled by the prosecuting lawyer, who had once made himself notorious by going into bankruptcy which was the only means by which he could escape his debts.

"You admit that you stole the sack of flour?" questioned the lawyer, sternly.

"Yes; but I took it honestly and in broad daylight to save my children from starvation," pleaded the prisoner.

"You call that honesty, do you?" sneered the lawyer. "I call it amazing impudence. Stealing is stealing, from whichever point of view you care to look at it!"

"Just so, mister; but it don't allow of the same punishment," retorted the man in the dock. "For instance, I shouldn't have been here now if I'd done as you used to do—bought or ordered the flour and never paid for it!"

And even the magistrate checked behind his papers at the bullying lawyer's discomfiture.

VERY WELL INVESTED.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the multimillionaire, has many good stories, and there is one he tells with great relish. When his father was leaving his native country to settle in America he borrowed £20 from a relative. The family had an uphill battle on the other side of the Atlantic; but when the tide of prosperity turned with the son he remembered his father's indebtedness and determined to clear it off, together with its accumulated interest.

He started by remitting the sum of £20, and every year sent the same amount, or a dividend equal to exactly 100 per cent—a fairly good return on the capital invested, it will be admitted. Returning to Scotland, the Pittsburg ironmaster met the old relative.

"Well," said Mr. Carnegie, "having paid up a good deal of the interest, I should like now to clear off the principal."

"Aye, aye, Andrew; dinna ye fash yersef' about the loan. A'm perfectly satisfied with the interest."

"Oh, but I'm rich enough now, I think, to clear off the principal," replied the millionaire.

"Dinna mind the principal, Andrew, it's very well invested as it is."

SOME BLOODY FIGURES.

This table shows some of the greatest battles of modern times, the number of men engaged, and the fatalities:

| Battles. | Men engaged. | Losses. |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------|
| Waterloo | 196,000 | 53,000 |
| Sedan | 400,000 | 28,000 |
| Plevna | 225,000 | 70,000 |
| Chancellorsville | 139,000 | 30,000 |
| Chattanooga | 110,000 | 15,000 |
| Gettysburg | 145,000 | 55,190 |
| Wilderness | 186,000 | 30,000 |
| Koniggratz | 510,000 | 53,000 |
| Shakhe River | 496,000 | 60,000 |

FRUITFUL SOIL.

The soil of Cuba is extremely fruitful. Cabbages there are so large that heads weighing 20 pounds each are common. All vegetables do well. Radishes may be eaten from fourteen to eighteen days after sowing, lettuce in five weeks after sowing, while corn produces three crops per year. Sweet potatoes grow all the year.

VOTES IN BELGIUM.

Under the Belgian law unmarried men over twenty-five have one vote, married men and widowers with families have two votes, and priests and other persons of position and education have three votes. Severe penalties are imposed on those who fail to vote.

it," this is an impossible feat. Savage races cannot separate even a little without disunity of speech.

Loenz, for instance, the German traveller, remarks that in West Africa he repeatedly found, in the space of three square miles

FOUR DISTINCT TRIBES,

consisting each of only a few hundred people, speaking totally distinct languages. This points to the fact that great languages can only be brought into being by great nations. Arabic and Latin and English being the linguistic products of powerful peoples, can stand, as it were, the tests of time and place.

Our English of to-day is not materially different from that of Shakespeare, and Latin was still Latin for a thousand years after the downfall of the Roman power. For a language to maintain its essential form for hundreds of years, and throughout vast distances, is an index to the character of the people who originally spoke it.

For neighboring savage tribes to speak different languages, on the contrary, is generally a sign that they are unintelligent, and wanting in these appliances of civilization.

In the aboriginal Australian we have clear indication of the connection of language with character. The intellect of the Australian is directed almost exclusively to the means of procuring food. He has

NO ABSTRACT IDEAS

and no means of expressing them if he had.

The use or non-use of the letter "r" is another indication of racial character. It is a letter which the average Oriental finds hard to pronounce. His disposition is an easy one, therefore he does not try to pronounce it.

In the same way your Italian with the hand-barrow will persist in wanting to sell you his "ice-cream," because in his own musical language—so characteristic of the people who speak it—practically every word ends with a vowel.

In the same way the Frenchman—whose language, as has been said, comes from the Latin—shortened the Latin pater (father) to pere (pronounced, of course, "pair"), simply because he shrank from the trouble of lifting his tongue and pushing it against his teeth. That word is an index to the Frenchman's impatient and lively character.

So in the south of England the word "night" requires less expenditure of energy than the Scotsman characteristically puts into his night or the physically powerful German devotes to his nacht.

The roundabout, long-winded German language of to-day is characteristic of its speakers. Produced in characters that are difficult to write, and more difficult to read, with a multiplicity of

USELESS CAPITAL LETTERS,

it affords a strange example of a people in many ways amongst the most painstaking and progressive in the world, being hampered by a language altogether too highly organized and cumbersome.

Even our own English occupies a position but halfway between the clumsy German and the English of the United States.

Again, what can be more indicative of national character and disposition than the Yiddish spoken by the Jews of every country?

This conglomeration of numerous languages—of German, Hebrew, Russian, Polish and other tongues with which the Jews have come in contact during their endless exiles—tells its story of incessant wanderings.

But the world's most striking example of the close connection between language and character is that of the never-changing Chinese. Since at least 2,000 B.C. their language has practically never varied. Like the people themselves and their institutions, it was then, in the main, what it has ever since continued to be.—*Princeton's Weekly*.

I took steamer for America."

These singing Finns do not always sing their folk-lore songs or their patriotic anthems. They are a deeply religious people, mostly Lutherans and each town has its special choir for singing

NOTHING BUT HYMNS.

I went to the largest church in the country to hear the singing of a choir of nearly a hundred male voices. The grandest cathedral organ never produced music of such majesty and power as did that choir, which included the most wonderful bass voices in Russia.

Even the companies of Finnish Guards, though officered by Russians, sang the Finnish anthem as they marched past the hotel every morning on the way to relieve the old guard. The Russian officers once tried to put a stop to the singing of the Finnish national song by the soldiers, but the discontent among the men became so apparent that singing was again permitted.

Thus, wherever the Finns get together they burst into song. When they cannot get together they sing individually. The housewife preparing the cabbage soup sings. The farmer ploughing his field in summer, or journeying long distances on snow-shoes in winter, sings at the top of his voice. Whenever I passed one of the men in the lonely districts in charge of a herd of reindeer, he was singing. In the post-houses, where the traveler is sheltered overnight, the servants gather, when their day's work is done, and join their voices in chorus.

This constant singing is regarded by all students of Finnish life as an important national influence. The effect of so much music in the nation's soul is seen in the emotional side of the people's nature, and has its concrete form in a ready sympathy that binds the Finns together as one family, each for all and all for each. Such is the nation of singers that sings all the time.

BRITISH GUN PRACTICE.

Men on Beresford's Ship Have Made a Record.

The navy League Journal for December tells of some good shooting by a British battleship, the Caesar, flagship of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford of the Mediterranean fleet. The Caesar carries four 12-inch guns and twelve 6-inch.

The performance of the 12-inch guns is not given further than that one gunner made six hits out of seven shots fired at a target 20 feet square supported on a float at a distance approximating a mile and a half.

The 6-inch quick-firing guns discharged 227 rounds at the same size target, at distances varying from a mile and an eighth to a mile and a half. Only two minutes were allowed to each gun, so that each of the twelve fired an average of nearly 19 rounds in the two minutes. There were no less than 149 hits. This, the Navy League Journal says, constitutes a world's record.

Imagine a torpedo flotilla attempting to get within effective torpedo range (little over half a mile) of a battleship whose 6-inch guns alone would plant 147 hits in two minutes at over a mile. While the larger guns seem to have proved themselves even more accurate!

However, in considering such a case as that of the Sevastopol at Port Arthur, which seems to have been done for by a Japanese torpedo attack, it is to be remembered that the attack was made during darkness, or at least in the very early dawn. The Navy League Journal says that the best gun practice on record at night shows only about 8 per cent. of hits at a mile, by aid of searchlights. This would be a very different story to the Caesar's average in daylight of nearly 75 per cent. of hits with 127 shells in two minutes.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Interesting Gossip About Some Prominent People.

From a child the Queen of the Netherlands has been accustomed to rise at seven o'clock.

A mirror, a crystal, and a sword are carried before the Emperor of Japan on all State occasions. "Know thyself" is the message of the mirror; "Be pure and shine" is the crystal's injunction; while the sword is a reminder to "Be strong."

Pope Plus X. is the first Pontiff to carry a watch. Hitherto it has been etiquette at the Vatican that the Pope must always ask one of the cardinals what time it is. When the cardinals informed Pius X. of the old custom, he replied, smiling, "The Holy Father ought always himself to know what o'clock it is."

Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema evinced a taste for art when he was about four years old. Even in the toddling stage his favorite toy was a pencil. Later, however, those who had charge of him determined that he should become a lawyer, and, instead of being encouraged to draw and paint, the future Royal Academician was made to study ancient languages and literature.

Several members of the Scottish nobility speak Gaelic with ease and fluency. Among these are the Marquis of Tullibardine, the Earl of Dummore and his daughter, Lady Victoria Murray, and Lord Archibald Campbell and his daughter, Miss Elsie Campbell. The Marquis of Tullibardine and Lady Victoria Murray are said to be able to write this ancient language, which is a far more difficult acquirement than to speak it.

The biggest family of to-day, according to a French authority, belongs to the King of Siam. This monarch has two official wives, eighty more of a minor order, and his children numbered, a few years ago, no fewer than seventy-two. His Majesty had also brothers and sisters to the number of fifty, and nearly five times as many uncles; and it is said that the King boards all these in addition to his own particular family.

Very much the best-provided-for family in the world must be that of the Czar. The grand dukes, brothers, cousins and uncles of Nicholas II., now some thirty-five or thirty-six in number, are entitled at birth to an income of \$400,000 a year out of the Imperial estates. This income is, of course, largely increased in their maturer years by public appointments. Considerable as the total is, it is but a small tax upon the Czar, who is the owner of over a quarter of the land in European Russia.

Lord Orford is a great fisherman. It was while fishing in Scotland that he first met Lady Orford, who is as enthusiastic a fisherwoman as he is a fisherman. She was then Miss Louise Corbin, daughter of the American railway magnate. Shortly after her marriage she took her husband tarpon-fishing off the coast of Florida, and then broke the women's tarpon record by killing two of these immense fish in one day. Lord Orford on that expedition caught the fourth biggest tarpon ever taken, one weighing 183 pounds.

Lord Dillon is one of the happiest—as he is one of the handsomest—of men, the man with a hobby. The genial Viscount (who would be Earl of Dillon were the old Scottish Stuart titles now accepted) is Curator of the Tower Armories, and an authority on all sorts of antiquarian lore. He is, perhaps, best known at Oxford, where he is never tired of lecturing to the more serious students on church brasses and the county antiquities. At his Oxfordshire seat he has even carried his love of heraldry to the extent of having the flower-beds cut in the shape of the family coat-of-arms, the

MAMMOTH OCEAN LINERS

ROMANCE OF THE "ATLANTIC FERRY."

Marvellous Development of Transatlantic Steaming in Recent Years.

We wonder what our great-grandfathers would have said if anyone had told them as they admiringly watched the Savannah pant up the Mersey one day in 1819, after crossing the Atlantic, that long before a century had flown a steamship of a hundred times the Savannah's tonnage would dash from New York to Europe in a fifth of the time the brave little pioneer of Transatlantic liners took for the voyage.

The Savannah, whose voyage from Savannah to Liverpool in twenty-five days was the talk and wonder of two continents, was a tiny vessel only 100 feet long and of 300 tons burden; now we learn that the Hamburg-American Company are building two liners which will have a displacement of over 30,000 tons and will be by far the largest vessels the world has ever seen.

The story of Transatlantic steaming is one of the most romantic in an age of wonders. It was Bunnell who gave it its real birth when he built the Great Western, a steamship 212 feet long, 35 feet 1 inch beam and registered 1,340 tons. She had engines of 400 h.-p., and was very properly considered a triumph of shipbuilding in the distant thirties. She more than justified all expectations; and when she reached New York

JUST A FORTNIGHT

after leaving England, her arrival was hailed with wild enthusiasm by a vast crowd of spectators.

Her success led directly to the foundation of the famous Cunard Company; and by 1840 a small fleet of paddle-steamers—the Britannia, Columbia, Caledonia, and Acadia, names worthy of all honor—was ready to make new records in Transatlantic voyages. The vessels were all of the same dimensions—270 feet long, 35 1-3 feet broad, of 1,154 tons and 740 h.-p.; and in July, 1840, the Britannia set the ball rolling merrily by reaching Halifax from Liverpool in the unprecedented time of twelve days and ten hours. The average speed, it is true, was but eight and a half knots an hour, but it was considered, and no doubt was, a remarkable performance sixty odd years ago. Brunel's Great Britain, which next took up the running, marked a complete revolution in ship-building, for her hull was made of iron and she was propelled by a screw. She was over 100 yards in length—almost half as long again as the Britannia, 51 feet broad, nearly 11 yards deep, and of 2,084 tons. As ill-luck would have it, the Great Britain came to grief on her fourth voyage, and for nearly a year lay stranded in Dundrum Bay, Ireland, but she had already proved the vast advantage of iron and the screw over

WOOD AND PADDLE-WHEEL.

The Scotia, which came later on the scene, was the first vessel to bring the passage across the Atlantic under nine days. She was in many ways a great advance on her predecessors, for her length was 366 feet (nearly four times the length of the little Savannah), her beam 47½ feet, and her gross tonnage 3,870; while her engines could indicate as much as 4,200 h.-p.

The year 1853 witnesses a most astounding development. No wonder "all the world marvelled," accustomed as it had been to look on a vessel of 2,000 or 3,000 tons as a leviathan, when first the Great Eastern rode on the waters with its nearly 230 yards of length, 83 feet of breadth, and its depth of 60 feet. It had six masts, five of iron; five

ASTROLOGY AND WAR.

The Part It Plays in the Russian-Japan Conflict.

A Japanese newspaper recently received in London tells a remarkable story of the part played by astrology in the present war with Russia. It states that Japan has for many years looked forward to a war with Russia, and the mikado got the opinions of the most noted astrologers in his realm as to the most favorable time to begin hostilities. It seems the old science of astrology is still regarded in Japan as a valuable aid in determining the affairs of life, and the various aspects of the planets are studied with great care. In astrology every country is ruled by a certain sign of the zodiac, and the fortunes and misfortunes of any country can be determined by the beneficent or malefic planets as they pass through the country's zodiacal sign.

The sign of Aquarius rules Russia, and when the mikado's astrologers were consulted about five years ago they at once gave it as their opinion that the most opportune time to begin war would be when the evil planet Saturn passed through that sign. Saturn's influence is very malefic, and astrology has it that any person or country afflicted by that planet's influence is doomed to fail. Saturn passed into the sign Aquarius last year, and remains therein two and a half years. By retrograde motion the planet has now reached the fifteenth degree in that sign, wielding its powerful influence against the fortunes of Russia in favor of Japan. Considering the success Japan has so far had in the war, the prophecy of the Japanese astrologers has been in part fulfilled. However, Japan must win before Saturn passes from Aquarius into the next sign, Pisces, for then the influence of evil will have passed away from Russia and Japan's chances against her would not be so favorable. In order to accomplish this, Japan is pushing the war with all possible speed, feeling secure in the belief that the stars are on her side, while Russia with all her resources and vast army is for the time helpless because of the celestial influence operating against her. Students of astrology all over the world are watching the outcome with great interest.

LONDON NEARING RUIN

NETWORK OF BORES BENEATH METROPOLIS.

St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey Are Showing the Effects.

The old cry again is raised of the dangers attending the undermining of London by a honeycomb of underground electric railways, which is proceeding apace.

St. Paul's Cathedral, the Bank of England and Westminster Abbey all are reported in imminent danger, and this time the alarm appears justified regarding St. Paul's, notwithstanding the denials of the cathedral authorities.

SITUATION IS SERIOUS.

Experts remain insistent that the danger has become serious. The foundations are sinking as the natural and inevitable consequence of the pumping which has accompanied the work of driving the various tunnels that have been constructed and the others which are still in progress in the immediate vicinity. The experts go further and say this incessant tunneling which is proceeding in all parts of London is undermining the metropolis.

The Bank of England and several other important buildings have been supported by underpinning from time to time. Since the first of the tunneling of the last year or so was undertaken ominous assurances have been discovered in the fabric of St. Paul's. These are especially notable

STORIES OF GOLD FIELDS

REMARKABLE CLEW TO A RICH MINE.

A Young Englishman Made \$375,000 by Throwing a Stone at a Wood-Pigeon.

The story of the young North Shields man who is on his way home from New Zealand with a fortune of \$375,000, as the outcome of an accidental whim, brings to the memory many similar romances of the gold-fields says London Tit-Bits.

It is reported that Mr. Albert Winter, the hero of this latest chapter of romance, is the son of a North Shields bill-poster. Three years ago he sailed for Melbourne and afterwards drifted to New Zealand, where he found work in the mines at Granby Creek, near Westport. One day, when standing at the edge of a creek in the Mokihinui district, he picked up a stone to throw at a wood-pigeon; but a glance at the stone arrested the act, for he saw gold in it. The missile proved to be the clue to a rich mine in which Winter was able a short time ago to sell his interest for \$375,000.

It was an accident at least as strange which revealed the second largest nugget ever found in California. A young half-breed Indian had gone down to a creek to wash his overalls, when his eyes were attracted by a huge yellow rock in the muddy stream. To plunge into the stream and lift the rock on to the bank was the work of a few moments; a foreman from the neighboring mining camp was summoned to examine the stone, which his trained eye recognised at once as a nugget of

ALMOST PURE GOLD.

It weighed 65lb., and was sold to the Adam Express Company for \$17,400, only \$400 of which, however, found its way into the half-breed's pocket.

Among the mining exhibits at the Chicago World's Fair was a nugget which had been picked up by a young woman in Alpine County. One afternoon, as Mrs. Ellis—for that was the lucky woman's name—was driving her cow home and seeking stones to throw for the amusement of her dog, she saw in the coarse gravel a dark, dull yellow stone, and picked it up. "I knew from the moment I picked it up," she afterwards said, "that I had found gold, because it was so heavy; but, as I had never seen a real nugget, I was afraid my husband would laugh at me." However, Mrs. Ellis had all the laughing on her side, for this dull yellow stone proved to be of almost solid gold, and added \$2,200 to her little capital.

Then there is the dramatic story of the discovery of the famous Oliver Martin nugget. Martin was a Californian miner whose partner had died. He proceeded to dig the grave of his dead chum in a sandy spot at the base of a cliff, and had dug 2 feet down when his pickaxe struck something hard. On clearing away the earth he found that the something was a large yellow rock too heavy for him to carry, but it was well worth the trouble of a journey to Camp Corona to secure a helping hand, for it proved to be a nugget of 150 pound, the gold in which was worth \$36,270.

THE HUALIPI MINES

In Arizona were unmasked by a very singular accident. Two cowboys on their way from Ash Fork to the Colorado River in 1880 chanced to camp in the district, and for safety they placed the few sticks of dynamite they were carrying with them at some distance from their resting-place. In some way or other probably the sun's heat, the dynamite exploded, and among the shattered fragments of rock were such evidences of gold as revealed the site of a rich mine.

In January, 1865, two men, Becker and Trimmer, who were gather-

tor of the Tower Armouries, and an authority on all sorts of antiquarian lore. He is, perhaps, best known at Oxford, where he is never tired of lecturing to the more serious students on church brasses and the county antiquities. At his Oxfordshire seat he has even carried his love of heraldry to the extent of having the flower-beds cut in the shape of the family coat-of-arms, the flowers being planted in the correct heraldic colors.

The Sultan of Turkey sleeps only two or three hours out of the twenty-four, and then when someone is reading to him or a musician is performing in the adjacent room. This insomnia, which is chronic, has been brought about by long fear of assassination. A light is always burning in his room, and Ismet Bey, his foster-brother and Grand Master of the Imperial Wardrobe, sleeps with him in the same chamber. Ismet Bey is the most trusted member of the Sultan's suite; and as he closely resembles his master in appearance he not infrequently impersonates Abdul Hamid on those occasions on which the Sultan appears in public ceremonies where a risk of assassination is involved.

THE JOKE THAT FAILED.

"I don't think I'll try any more practical jokes on my wife. They don't answer well."

"Tell me why not."

"You see, she is in the habit of having the window open in our bedroom every night. As I usually go to bed last she depends on me to open it. Sometimes I forget it, and then there's a wild squabble. Frequently she wakes me up in the night and asks me to see if it is open. If I don't she bothers me until the next morning. A night or two ago I rolled up a lot of old newspapers I tolled up a lot of old newspapers and other things into a long bundle and laid the package down by the window. Of course, she was asleep and didn't hear me. Then I opened the window a little way and crept into bed. Some time after midnight she nudged me and said—

"—James, I'm sure you didn't open that window—it's like an oven in the room. Get up and see."

"So I got up, went to the window, and threw up the sash as high as it would go. As I did so I gave a little shriek and then flung my bundle down to the walk below. It struck with a dull thud, and I dodged behind the curtains to await developments. The room was very dark and I couldn't see my wife, but I heard her raise herself to a sitting posture. Then she spoke.

"'Poor old James,' she quietly said, 'he's tumbled out of the window in his raggedest night-shirt. What a spectacle he'll be when they find him in the morning!'

"Then she lay down again and went to sleep."

"What did you do?"

"Stood there shivering for a minute or two, and then sneaked into bed."

IVY IN THE HOUSE.

A small country hostelry near Boston, in Lincolnshire, England, can show a curious sight. The exterior of the house is covered with ivy. This has found its way through the bricks and invaded the interior of the taproom. The proprietress has now trained the ivy so that it has spread all round the room, and the unusual sight can be witnessed of ivy growing inside a room.

LATE MARRIAGE.

The marriage of an elderly couple has taken place near Boston, Lincolnshire, the combined ages of the contracting parties amounting to 154 years. Miss Scott, the bride, was on the verge of eighty years, and the bridegroom, Mr. Hinch, was seventy-five.

age 3,070; white iron engines could indicate as much as 4,200 h.-p.

The year 1858 witnesses a most astounding development. No wonder "all the world marvelled," accustomed as it had been to look on a vessel of 2,000 or 3,000 tons as a leviathan, when first the Great Eastern rode on the waters with its nearly 230 yards of length, 83 feet of breadth, and its depth of 60 feet. It had six masts, five of iron; five funnels, each 100 feet high; and it had accommodation, at a pinch, for a town of 5,000 inhabitants. In addition to carrying 15,000 tons of coals. But the history of the Great Eastern, from the fiasco of its launching to the day (in 1888) when it was sold by auction for \$290,000 to be broken up, is sufficiently well known.

From the Great Eastern, of nearly 19,000 tons; to Oceanic (No. 1) of 8,807, was a portentous drop; and the era of the modern great liners really began with the Britannic and Germanic in 1871. The Britannic, a vessel more than 150 yards long, of 5,004 gross tonnage and 5,500 indicated horse-power, quickly reduced the passage time to within measurable distance of a week.

HER FASTEST PASSAGE

was 7 days 10 hours 53 minutes; and in 1881 the Cunard boat, the Servia a ship of over 7,000 tons and 10,300 h.-p., brought the record a few minutes within seven days.

During the last twenty years these mammoth liners have been steadily growing in size and speed, until one wonders if ever finality will be reached. The City of Rome, with her 8,141 tons, was viewed with open eyes and mouth in the early eighties; but to-day there are boats which would overlap her immense length by no less than 150 feet, and which have a displacement two and a half times as large.

The City of Paris, though only of half the tonnage of the Cedric, has engines of over 20,000 h.-p., and was among the first to cross the Atlantic in less than six days, not a fourth the time taken by the Savannah. The Campania, of exactly 200 yards length and 30,000 h.-p., reduced the passage to five days and twelve and a quarter hours; the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse has run 580 knots, or 667 miles, in twenty-four hours, the Baltic has a length 40 feet greater than the Great Eastern itself; and the new liners, the America and Europe, will each have a displacement equal to that of a whole fleet of twenty-six original Cunarders.

TATTOOING THE HORSE.

The tattooing of the horse is said to be a new fad, which had its origin in Paris early in the present year. Prominent leaders of society in the French capital, it is said, have had their family coats-of-arms punctured into the sides of the horses, and the new craze is reported to have already spread throughout Europe. The new custom is reported to subject the horse to much cruelty and humane people regard the fad as a most barbarous craze, at the best.

FOUR MARRIED AT ONCE.

It is not every father who can see four of his children married on the same day, so no one need feel surprised if M. Girard, a farmer of the village of Huguetiere, in the Vendee, England, on such an event occurring in his own family, determined to celebrate it in style. On the day of the weddings Huguetiere gave itself up to rejoicing, as did numerous guests from the surrounding countryside who had assembled to see the four couples and the imposing procession which accompanied them. At midday a banquet was held, at which more than 400 guests sat down

per's go further and say this incessant tunneling which is proceeding in all parts of London is undermining the metropolis.

The Bank of England and several other important buildings have been supported by underpinning from time to time. Since the first of the tunneling of the last year or so was undertaken ominous fissures have been discovered in the fabric of St. Paul's. These are especially notable in the stone work of the southern transept, where one wall in particular has receded some inches from the perpendicular.

CATHEDRAL IS IN PERIL.

That a far greater danger is imminent, however, is the deliberate opinion of experts who have conducted an examination within the last few days, for the cross and ball which surmount the dome now are three feet out of the perpendicular.

This is the conclusion arrived at by Frederick Hovenden, secretary of the London Institution, after spending two years in finding a plumb line among the adjacent buildings in order to gauge the deviation. Mr. Hovenden asserts that if the Nelson Column was as much out of the perpendicular it soon would be in the street.

Ominous cracks also are appearing in the walls of Westminster Abbey. The authorities undisguisedly are much concerned about the state of affairs there and are having an examination made by experts.

Asked how do the various burrowings cause these subsidences and consequent danger to London buildings, Mr. Hovenden said:

"In the case of St. Paul's, which is built upon a foundation of pot earth, under which is a bed of water bearing gravel and sand and beneath which again is the London clay, the danger is caused by gravel bed sinking owing to its moisture being withdrawn. The moisture in the gravel bed has been drawn off by the pumping for the various tunnels which run in the vicinity and also by the percolation through the brick work of the large sewer which runs about thirty yards on the south side of the cathedral."

WATER BEING DRAWN OFF.

But all over London, Mr. Hovenden asserts, the water in the gravel bed on the top of the London clay is being drawn off. The hitherto impervious London clay disturbed by the sinking of shafts and tunneling has been rotted and large quantities of water have fallen from the gravel and sand strata beside the iron tubes to a lower level.

In the building of these underground lines the pumping has been kept up night and day to enable the work to proceed uninterruptedly. Lower water courses have been formed in every direction in which the tube railways penetrate, the water sinking through the rotting clay beside the vertical shafts and running alongside the tubes themselves at a depth of eighty to a hundred feet.

A further proof that this water has withdrawn lies in the fact that numerous shallow wells which studied the city a few years ago now have run dry.

MONUMENTS OF EARS.

Throughout Korea a number of monuments are still standing which date from the war of 1592, when Japan invaded Korea with 30,000 men. These "monuments of ears," as they are called, mark the burial places of 10,000 ears which were cut from the heads of the Koreans as trophies of victory. There are many of these monuments in Japan also, for some of these gruesome relics were taken home by the conquering army.

"Your trouble is not serious, madam. You only need rest." "But, doctor, look at my tongue." Oh, give that a rest, too."

Colorado River in 1880 caused to camp in the district, and for safety they placed the few sticks of dynamite they were carrying with them at some distance from their resting-place. In some way or other probably the sun's heat, the dynamite exploded, and among the shattered fragments of rock were such evidences of gold as revealed the site of a rich mine.

In January, 1865, two men, Becker and Trimmer, who were gathering fuel among the mountains of Calaveras County, one day chanced to dig an earth-oven in which to cook a haunch of venison. The venison was buried and roasted; and on the following day one of the men chancing to examine the place found that the base of the improvised oven was what miners call a "live" rock—full of gold. The mine which this accident brought to light made both Becker and Trimmer rich in a year, at the end of which time they sold out for \$140,000.

The famous silver-mines of Zacatecas, in Mexico, from which \$500,000,000 worth of metal has been taken, were discovered in a most remarkable way. An Indian, in pursuit of an antelope, was climbing the steep slope of a hill and seized a bush in order to help himself up. The plant gave way and revealed, beneath the roots, rock which proved to be almost pure silver.

One of the richest mines of the Antilles was the direct outcome of a rabbit-chase. An Indian was hunting rabbits one day, when one of them was chased by his dog into a hole in a hillside. The Indian promptly set to work to dig bunny out, but before he had turned half-a-dozen spadefuls he found to his amazement and delight that he was literally "shovelling silver."

EXPENSIVE WARS.

In less than 300 years Great Britain has expended no less than \$6,795,000,000 in war. The war with Germany and Spain in 1702, when Marlborough fought his "very murdering battles," cost \$910,000,000. The war with France, which culminated at Waterloo, bled the British purse to the tune of \$4,155,000,000, while the whole of the Napoleonic wars cost France only \$1,275,000,000, though they had to fight the whole of Europe. It must be remembered, however, that England supplied large sums of money to many of the European Powers in their struggles against the little Emperor.

The last great European war, the Franco-Prussian, as may be expected, involved an enormous expenditure of life and money. Germany put 1,003,000 men into the field against a French force of 710,000. Of the French 138,870 died in battle or in hospital, against 44,000 of the Germans. The latter fired off 30,000,000 musket cartridges and 363,000 rounds of artillery, with which they killed or mortally wounded 77,000 French, being 400 shots to kill one man. This war cost France \$1,580,000,000.

A RUSSIAN "VOLUNTEER."

It is often said that Russians are soldiers "born"; occasionally, however, one is made to order. An English visitor in Moscow was in one of the side streets recently when his attention was attracted by the scuffling of feet, the swish of a whip, and the sound of loud words.

Looking across the way, he saw a stocky fellow in a blouse, flat on the ground and stoutly resisting the efforts of two soldiers to set him on his feet and make him go along.

The Englishman turned to a man in official uniform at his side, who was watching the struggle, but without excitement or interest.

"What's the trouble?" asked the Englishman.

The official shrugged his shoulders. "There's no trouble," he replied. "It's only a peasant turning volunteer."

SHIRT SALE.

4 or 5 dozen of our regular \$1.00 stiff bosom print shirts to be cleared at **50 CENTS.** Sizes 14½ to 17½.

The balance of our heavy Driving Mitts to be sold at the following reductions:

50c. Mitts, now..... 40c.

65c. Mitts, now..... 45c.

75c. Mitts, now..... 55c.

\$1.00 Mitts, now 75c.

Boys' Heavy 40c. Mitts now 25c.

Remember our Ready-to-Wear Clothing Sale, all this month.

20 to 25 per cent, taken off all Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats.

J. L. BOYES.

The reliable clothing house.

DAFOE'S FLOUR.

Nonesuch, the best family flour made from local and Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat and every bag guaranteed to be first-class. Also No. 1 hard Manitoba hard wheat Patent Flour for the Bakers and choice brands of Pastry Flour and Cornmeal, manufactured by J. R. Dafoe at the Big Mill and for sale by all the principal dealers throughout the country.

FARMERS are especially invited to have their wheat exchanged for Nonesuch Flour, and satisfaction guaranteed. Bring your feed grain also and have it ground as fine as desired and with prompt despatch.

All kinds of Grain purchased at the Highest Market Price.

Also a choice stock of the celebrated

Scranton Coal!

Your patronage solicited.

J. R. DAFOE,

Delbert Burnip, of Flushing, N. Y., while shingling a barn, the scaffold gave away and he fell to the ground thirty feet below, breaking both legs. He is a brother-in-law of Mrs. C. M. Vanaalstine, Centre street.

Mrs. Rev. J. P. Wilson, of Belleville, died on Wednesday, after an illness of five months duration. The remains will be brought to Napanee on Saturday and placed in the Eastern cemetery vault.

E. Loyt sells cheaper than the cheapest. Royal Household flour \$2.80. Hunt's West Diamond flour, guarantee on every bag, \$2.50. Manitoba bran \$16.50 per ton short, \$19.75 per ton, Ontario bran \$17.50 shorts \$21.00 per ton, Barrell salt \$1.30, 10½ lbs rolled oats 25c, 10½ lbs sulphur 25c.

The Picton Gazette says, "A large contingent of Adolphustown people were in town on Saturday." It is to be hoped our council will not lose sight of the Hay Bay ferry question, but will do what they think best, in an endeavor to bring this trade into Napanee.

Mrs. Geo B Mills, died on Wednesday afternoon about three o'clock. Just two

20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

We are giving 20% Discount off a few lines of Men's \$5.00 Shoes, which we want to clear out before Stock-Taking. These are all new fall goods.

20 per cent off the Invictus \$5.00 Shoe.

(Made by Geo. A. Slater.)

20 per cent. off the Crossett \$5.00 Shoe.

20 per cent. off the Just Wright \$5.00 Shoe

(Two well-known American makers.)

DON'T FORGET OUR BIG RUBBER SALE.

If you will need new rubbers in the near future, it will pay you to buy now.

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.
JAMES ROBLIN, Manager.

**New Seeded Raisins
New Valencia Raisins
New Sultana Raisins
New Cleaned Currants
Fresh Orange, Lemon
and Citron Peels.**

New Spices and Extracts, pure and good.

The best 25c Tea in town. Try us

FRANK H. PERRY.

Electric Flash Lights.

\$1.25 and \$1.50, electric lamps, ever ready.
BOYLE & SON.

BELLROCK.

A heavy storm of snow and wind has been raging here for three days and the roads are quite impassable.

The funeral of Thomas Roach's infant son took place on the 5th inst.

Mr. Thos. Shea an aged and respected resident died last week. His funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon.

Our public school was opened on the 3rd inst under the management of Mr. Chas. G. Yorke, of Verona.

Capt. H. M. Boyce, of Milwaukee, Wis., called on old friends here last week.

Columbian and Carnefac stock and poultry foods. All guaranteed or money refunded. You run no risk in trying it.
GREY LION STORES, Sole agents.

Howard's Emulsion.

Of pure Norwegian Cod Liver oil freshly prepared. Sold in bottles 25c, 50c, and 75c at THE MEDICAL HALL—Fred. L. Hooper,

NEWBURGH.

At a meeting of the directors of the public library, D. A. Nesbitt was elected president; W. P. Hedley, secretary, and J. W. Courtney, treas.

Mr. Davidson, Belleville, spent Sunday at Walter Briscoe's.

Mrs. Hooper and Miss Hooper, Napanee spent Sunday at G.B. Thomson's. Hector Smith and family, Strathcona,

Wednesday evening while returning from the 6.40 train C. A. Anderson's bus had an upset. Thos. Lewis was the driver and when opposite Henry's bookstore, on Dundas street, the sleigh went into a pitch-hole and toppled over. There were several people in the bus, and a traveller received a slight cut on the forehead. The rest got off with a slight shaking up.

STELLA.

The violent wind and snow storm of last week quite blocked the roads and made travelling almost impossible.

The ball which was to be given in Victoria hall last Tuesday evening by the Canadian Order of Foresters, was postponed on account of the storm.

The schools were nearly all closed last week as it was impossible to get to them. The island mail was also hindered in crossing the bay, missing two trips.

Fred Brown, had the misfortune of having his outer badly damaged by a runaway icy roads being the cause, the horse was also injured.

William Hill had quite an experience in crossing the ice last Friday night in a snow storm. He went to Ernestown Station to meet his brother, and on his return trip he thought he had driven far enough to reach the island shore, but he had turned around and landed on the mainland, nearly where he had started from, and as the horses were exhausted after the drive in the deep snow he decided to go to Bath, and spend the night, arriving safely Saturday morning none the worse.

W. McDonald, J. Fleming and H. Richards returned home, after spending a few weeks in Kingston.

Pleasant Evening.

On Thursday evening, the fifth of the New Year, the Men's Bible Class of the W. M. church Napanee, met their Teacher, Mrs. Symington, at her home on their annual visit. Though cold weather prevailed the rooms were filled with Members to greet their beloved Teacher. The evening was spent in reading, viewing the photographic views of places of interest in the east, vocal and instrumental music and eating and drinking. They were three whole hours in circles around the tables, and did not near exhaust the supply, after Mrs. Symington addressed her class. The meeting turned into a review of their last year's Bible studies, and all expressed with pleasure the great blessing and help that comes from a diligent, studious search for the hidden treasures. All expressed delight in the way their teacher handled the lessons and hoped she would live many years to teach them. After the reading of a Psalm and prayer the meeting closed with singing "God be with you till we meet again."

Royal Hotel Block.

F. S. Scott's shop strictly up-to-date in every respect. A call solicited.

Notice.

A meeting of the district Orange Lodge of Lennox will be held in the Orange Lodge, Napanee, on Jan. 31st, at 2 o'clock p. m. for general business.

JOHN JENNINGS,
District Secy.

East End Barber Shop.

is the best place in town for a first-class shave or an up-to-date hair cut. We also carry a good stock of cigars and cigarettes. We aim to please our customers. Give us a call.
J. N. Osoonnz Prop.
Agent for Illustrated Buffalo Times.

A Modern School.

That people appreciate things new and up-to-date is evidenced by the very liberal attendance at the new Frontenac Business College opened in Kingston on Jan 3rd. The fine equipment of this school and the thorough work it is doing combine to make it worthy of the patronage of all who desire a practical training for business pursuits. All who are interested are invited to write for the handsome prospectus issued by this modern school.

C W Guess, goes to Toronto Saturday, for a few days on business.

Rev. W. W. Peck, moderator of Kingston Presbytery, preached in the pulpit of Cooke's church, Sunday morning.—Kingston Whig.

The C.M.B.A. of Napanee will hold their fourth annual assembly on Tuesday evening, Feb 7th in the Town hall. Crosby & O'Connor's orchestra will furnish music for the occasion.

Rev Emaley conducted services in the Belleville Methodist churches on Sunday last and also delivered an address in Bridge street church on Monday evening.

PARISH OF ERNESTOWN—Services for Sunday, Jan 22nd, Hawley 10.30 a. m. Odessa, 3 p. m.

Monday morning while unloading logs at Light's saw-mill Mr. Chas. Plumley had the misfortune to jam one of the fingers on his left hand. The flesh was badly torn, and Dr. Simpson was called to dress the wound.

The death occurred on Sunday, of Phoebe Garland, relict of the late James Clancy Ernestown, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. T. Dowling, Glenburnie. She was born in the county Armagh, Ire. in 1818, and with her husband immigrated to Canada in 1841, settling in the township of Scarboro, where they remained five years, afterwards removing to the township of Ernestown near Odessa, living there over fifty years, where they reared a family of seven daughters and one son. These are: Miss Jane, Kingston; Mrs. McConnell, Railton; Mrs. Muller, Page, Neb.; Mrs. Dowling Glenburnie, and Robert, Odessa, also Mrs. O. Marrah, Yarker; Mrs. White New York, deceased; also one died in infancy. The funeral took place on Tuesday morning to Cushendall, where a solemn requiem mass was sung by Rev. Father Collins, thence to St. Mary's vault, where the remains were placed to await interment at Odessa in the spring.

Slick hand sleighs at cost at
BOYLE & SON.

Kingston Won.

The first match of the series in the Central Ontario Curling Association schedule was played at Napanee Monday afternoon, the contesting rinks being Napanee vs. Kingston. The Kingston curlers secured a decisive victory over the Napanee players. Following are the rinks and score:

| KINGSTON | | NAPANEE | |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------------|------|
| E. Lyons | | W. F. Hall | |
| L. L. Henderson | | J. L. Boyes | |
| S. B. Bailey | | G. Bustin | |
| W. B. Dalton, skip | J. Ham, skip | | |
| | —29 | | —11. |
| Lt-Col Strange | | A. Alexander | |
| L. Grant | | C. I. Maybee | |
| T. Slater | | W. Smith | |
| Col. Drury skip | | W. A. Bellhouse skip | |
| | —14 | | —11 |

RINK MATCHES.

Friday, January 13th

town on Saturday. It is to be hoped our council will not lose sight of the Hay Bay ferry question, but will do what they think best, in an endeavor to bring this trade into Napanee.

Mrs. Geo B Mills, died on Wednesday afternoon about three o'clock. Just two weeks ago she suffered a stroke of paralysis from which she never rallied. Mr M B Mills is a son of deceased, and five sons also reside in Cleveland. The surviving husband feels his loss keenly.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists

There died at Morven Wednesday, Mrs. Irish, relict of the late Tillston Irish. Deceased had been ill only a day or two of pneumonia. Deceased was aged seventy-five years. A grown up family survive. The sons are B. T. Irish and Albert Irish, on the homestead. The daughters, Mrs. Frank Lake, Morven; Mrs. Charles Huyok, Michael, B. C.; and Mrs. E R Sills, Sillsville. The funeral takes place Friday afternoon at two o'clock to the family plot, Morven.

A. S. Kimmerly will sell Five Roses Flour \$2.80 per 100, Nonesuch Flour \$2.50 per 100, Cream of the west \$2.60; Bran \$16.75 per ton, 85c per 100; 50 lb sack fine salt 40c, Windsor salt \$1.30 per bbl; Buckwheat Flour, \$2.25 per 100; Fresh Corn meal \$1.50 per 100; 10 lbs. Rolled oats 25c; 10 lbs. sulphur 25c; Shorts \$1.00 per 100; Gluten meal \$1.20 per 100. Clover and Timothy Seed wanted.

Before Deciding

on your Xmas presents be sure and inspect F. Chinneck's stock of

Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Fine China and Jewellery.

We pride ourselves on our good quality and judicious buying.

Always pleased to show our goods.

Sole Agents for the celebrated Regina Precision Watches.

F. Chinneck,
The Store of Quality.

EXTRA SPECIAL VALUES
IN
OVERCOATS

AND

PEA COATS

for two weeks beginning

SATURDAY, NOV. 5

At Lazier's

Lonsdale Woolen Mills.

Grange Block,

Smith's Old Jewellery Stand.

President, W. P. Hedley, secretary, and J. W. Courtney, treas.

Mr. Davidson, Belleville, spent Sunday at Walter Briscoe's.

Mrs. Hooper and Miss Hooper, Napanee spent Sunday at G.B. Thomson's.

Hector Smith and family, Strathcona, have moved into Mrs. Burdett's House.

Mrs. Spafford, Camden East, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. H. Finkle.

Miss Maggie Lookridge spent a few days last week at G. F. Hills.

One of the pipes in the radiator in Ryan's store burst one evening this week. No damage was done.

The recent snow storms have given the corporation men plenty of work opening the roads.

Miss Eva Shorey, Tamworth Public School, spent Sunday at her home here.

Our junior hockey team play in Napanee on Saturday.

The water in the river is very low at present.

We are pleased to report that Dr. H. E. Paul, who has been ill at Fort William, Ont., is recovering. Ernie's many friends will be pleased to hear it.

A letter received this week announces the birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Perry (nee Miss Laura Ferguson), formerly of Newburgh) at Drummond, Montana.

D. A. Neabitt, B. A. was in Napanee addressing a union meeting of the Epworth Leagues of Napanee in the forward Movement for Missions.

Miss Dafee, Selby, is visiting her sister, Mrs. James Farley.

F. G. Millar spent Sunday at M. Ryan's, Camden East.

Mrs. Charles Knight, Napanee, spent Wednesday with friends in town.

Samuel Kellar spent Friday in Deseronto. We noticed that none of the Newburgh Dramatic Club are very enthusiastic over "My Turn Next" when it comes to the snow shovel.

Members of the club are very busy recounting experiences of their recent trip to Bath. Those who brought the rigs back have additional experiences to relate. J. J. Shorey has a yarn on "Rats" which he picked up on the return trip and in case anyone doubts the authenticity of the story (of course no one does) "Bob" Bowman, who by the way is to write the index of "Our Trip to Bath," is ready to corroborate it.

Nature's Cough Remedy.

Our Compound Syrup of White Pine and Tar is Nature's Remedy for coughs and colds. 25c a bottle at THE MEDICAL HALL—Fred L. Hooper.

ODESSA.

The conservative rally last Wednesday evening in the town hall would undoubtedly have had a larger attendance had the weather been favorable. As it was, about fifty were there.

Snowbound we practically are yet, and any kind of commercial business is almost at a standstill.

Rev. Mr. Thomson, of the Montreal conference, supplied the Methodist pulpit Sunday evening. Rev. G. W. McColl, B.A., B.H., doing a similar office for a Kingston congregation. Mr. Thomson proved to be a brilliant, magnetic speaker, dove-tailing his points at both ends so beautifully that his forty minute excellent sermon seemed but ten.

The Salvation Army opened a ten days harmonic "go" Saturday evening, and before the wind up prominent officers from Montreal will assist.

At the annual meeting of Ernestown Agricultural Society, officers for 1905 were elected: James C. Johnston, president; A. A. Aylesworth, vice-president; J. A. Timmerman, secretary-treasurer; directors, David Aylesworth, Bath; Clark Walker, Wilton; Wm. M. Clark, R. W. Aylesworth, and J. A. Timmerman, Odessa. Auditors, E. O. Clark and S. J. Sproule, Odessa.

Bruce Stanley, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cairns, was christened at their residence, Friday evening, by Rev. McColl.

Miss Derbyshire, organist of the Methodist church, is visiting her sister Mrs. Edward Smart, Brookville.

The Free Methodists are still holding successful meetings.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

for the hidden treasures." All expressed delight in the way their teacher handled the lessons and hoped she would live many years to teach them. After the reading of a Psalm and prayer the meeting closed with singing "God be with you till we meet again."

DEATH'S HARVEST

Picton Gazette.

Mrs. Sarah Hazlitt, wife of Mr. Joseph Hazlitt, Avondale, died at the family residence, Wednesday, after an illness of six weeks. Deceased, whose maiden name was Rutlan, was born in Adolphustown and came of U. E. Loyalist stock. She was in the 73rd year of her age, and was married to her sorrowing husband, who survives her, 55 years ago last May. The late Mrs. Hazlitt was an adherent of the Methodist church. Thirty years ago Mr. and Mrs. Hazlitt moved from Adolphustown to Thurlow, and twenty years ago they moved to Sidney, where they have since resided. The deceased was of an amiable, charitable disposition, and will be missed and mourned by all her friends and acquaintances. Six daughters are left to mourn the loss of a loving mother, namely: Mrs. W. B. Phillips, of Rochester N. Y.; Mrs. H. M. Johnson, of Picton; Mrs. W. A. Carson and Mrs. J. E. Parks, of Belleville; Mrs. C. R. Dench, of Erie, Pa.; and Miss Keitha Hazlitt, of Pittsburg, Pa.

DON'T DELAY.

Don't fail to get your name on the list at once for the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal. Ralph Connor's great story "The Prospector" starts in two weeks. The Family Herald is going to be bigger value than ever this year. No other Canadian paper gives as big value for your dollar.

Herbageum

The Best for Stock

50c. at

Wallace's Drug Store.



CHOOSE.

The easy way to choose a suit is to come where the greatest variety of styles abound and that place is here. The more particular you are about your clothes the more you will enjoy looking at these master pieces of the tailor's art. Every detail in cut, make and trimmings shows plainly the excellence of our

CLOTHING

Our prices will at once convince you that we are a fair house to do business with. We begin the good work at \$3.50 for a splendid Tweed Suit, and give you lots of chances for suit satisfaction before we quit at \$15.00.

We invite you to inspect our stock, now as we are selling at greatly reduced prices.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.

T. Slater W. Smith
Col. Drury skip W. A. Bellhouse skip
—14 —11

RINK MATCHES.

Friday, January 13th

J. Ham—15 W. A. Bellhouse—11
D. Hill—15 W. Smith—7

Sunday, January, 15th

C. I. Maybee—19 J. Ham—10

Tuesday, January, 17th.

J. L. Boyes—24 T Symington | 3;
C. I. Maybee—18 J. Robinson—8

Wednesday, January 18th

D. Hill—17 R. Leonard—11
W. Smith—10 G. Bustin—20.

Anthony's Nose.

There is a remarkable natural curiosity on a small tributary of the Mohawk river in Montgomery county, N. Y., known all over New England as "Anthony's Nose." It is situated on the extremity of a mountain called "the Kilps," and when viewed from the river at the entrance to the highlands has the perfect shape and general appearance of a human nose at least 300 feet long. Opposite Fort Montgomery, in Putnam county, on the east side of the Hudson river, there is another nose shaped projection known to the frequenters of that locality as "The Old Man's Nasal Appendage."

Decollete.

She was magnificent in ball attire. "By what right, sir, do you tell me I shall not wear this gown?" she demanded, with flashing eyes.

"Before we were married your old father asked me if I could keep you in clothes, and I assured him I could," replied he and met her look of high defiance with a look of steady determination.

T. B. Wallace is getting the highest quality of everything in the drug line. 2 oz Bland's iron tonic price 25c, 3 cakes oatmeal soap 10c, Baby's own soap 25c box Mennen's Talcum powder 25c, a 20c and 25c quality tooth brush for 15c, 3 packages Diamond, Turkish, Standard or Rexall dyes for 25c, genuine Wells and Richardson's butter color 15c, 6 lbs chemically pure sulphur 25c, 12 lbs grocer's sulphur and everything advertised in the Express, fresh and good at the Red Cross Drug store.

MADOLE FOR

Public Meetings in the intimate hall at

Selby Town Hall, Monday

Odessa Town Hall, Friday

Bath Town Hall, Monday

All the above meetings will

At the Odessa and Bath meetings of Kingston, the Candidate, and meetings.

The Selby meeting will also date and other speakers.

GOD SAVE THE

NAPANEE.

MADILL BROS.

NAPANEE.

WHITE GOODS SALE CONTINUES AT MADILL'S MOST MODERN STORE.

Only nine more shopping days to January 31st, avail your self of the opportunity of visiting our many Departments during this Great White Goods Sale. We have always something new to tell you, and the newest Goods to show you. This is an opportunity realized, so don't miss it, but come and see for yourself, our immense stock of the newest, neatest and most select goods ever shown in Napanee.

Read These Items Carefully.

CAN'T
YOU
RECOGNIZE
YOUR
CHANCE?

\$16

A
BARGAIN
IN
BLACK SERGE
OR
VENETIAN
SUITS

Merchant
Tailor.
JAS. WALTERS,
Napanee.

Girl Wanted.

Apply to Mrs. H. M. Deroche, East Street.

Stock Taking Sale.

Mitte at unheard of prices. Buy them for next year, it will pay, at

BOYLE & SON.

Dancing Classes.

Mr. D. Roy Macdonald will conduct dancing classes for children and adults in the I.O.O.F. Hall, on Wednesdays and Fridays, afternoon and evening classes.

Library Officers.

The following are the officers of the Napanee Public Library for the year 1905: President—W. S. Herrington, K. C. Secy. Treas.—R. A. Crookery, B. A. Librarian—Miss Lucy Edwards. Library Board—W. S. Herrington, Rev. J. R. Conn, C. H. Edwards, F. F. Miller, U. J. Flach, W. A. Grange, Max Fox, D. L. Hill, M. R. Reid.

McGregor-Parks.

A very quiet wedding occurred in Christ Church, Tamworth, at eleven o'clock last Monday morning, when John McGregor, of the Rathbun Co, Deseronto, was married to Maria C. Parks, of Tamworth. Only a few friends witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. J. W. Jones. A lovely wedding breakfast was served at the bride's home, and after the usual toasts the happy couple caught the train for Deseronto where they will reside. The presents were pretty and useful.

Flour, Sugars and Teas. The best in town at **GREY LION GROCERY.**

Agricultural Society.

At a meeting of the Lennox Agricultural Society held in the town hall on Wednesday the following officers were elected:

President—C. R. Allison, Parma.
1st Vice-Pres.—C. A. Graham, Napanee
2nd Vice-Pres.—R. Madden, Napanee.
Directors—Richmond, W. Brandon and C. W. Hamby; North Frederickburgh, C. W. Hamby and C. E. Fife, Napanee; South Frederickburgh, C. W. Creighton, Hawley; Ernesttown, M. N. Empey and D. Ayleworth, Bath; Napanee, W. H. Hunter and G. H. Williams.
Auditors—C. W. Neville and A. Alexander.

A few second hand cook stoves and ranges cheap at **BOYLE & SON.**

Runaway.

Saturday evening, about ten o'clock, a team of horses belonging to Mr. Schuyler French, who resides two and a half miles this side of Roblin, ran away. The team was standing in front of C. A. Graham's place of business at the foot of John street and Mr. French was busy loading some stuff on the sleigh when the horses bolted and ran through the Royal Hotel yards

Victoria Lawns 36, 38 and 40 inches wide at from 10c, 12½c to 25c. a yard.

Persian and India Lawns, 32, 36 and 38 inches wide at from 10c, 12½c, to 45c. a yard.

Nainsook Muslins 50 inches wide at from 20c to 25c a yard.

French Organdies 54 to 68 inches wide at from 25c 35c to 75c a yard.

Irish Dimity 36 inches wide, at from 20c to 25c a yard.

White Pique 27 inches wide, at from 12½c, 15c, to 30c a yard.

Apron Muslin with lace, embroidery and tucked borders, 40 inches wide, at from 12½c to 35c a yard.

Pillow Cottons, plain and circular 40 to 48 inches wide, at from 12½c to 25c a yard.

Bleached Sheetings, twill and plain, 8/4, 9/4 and 10/4, full range, at from 20c to 40c a yard.

Unbleached Sheetings, twill and plain, 8/4, 9/4 and 10/4, at from 18c to 30c a yard.

Pillow Linen 42 and 45 inches wide, at from 50c to 60c a yard.

Linen Sheetting 10/4 or 90 inches wide, \$1.15 a yard.

Bleached Cottons, a full range of qualities and prices at from 6c to 20c a yard.

Laces and Embroideries.

New Laces and Embroideries are continually coming into stock, and this section is overflowing with novelties from all the most fashionable centres. Guipure, Valenciennes, Real Maltese, Torchous, Orientals, and all the newest designs. Our Embroideries are all exclusive in patterns, and the range cannot be surpassed.

Table Linens and Napkins.

Table Linen, unbleached, double damask nice fine qualities 68 and 72 inches wide, at from 40c to 75c a yard.

Table Linens, bleached, double damask, exquisite patterns, 67 and 72 inches wide, at from 40c to \$1.50 a yard.

Table Napkins, breakfast and dinner sizes, 18 x 18, 22 x 22, 24 x 24, and 27 x 27 at from \$1.00 to 5.00 a dozen.

Embroidery and Dress Linens.

Our Embroidery and Dress Linen Stock never was so complete, having secured exceptional values in these lines, we draw your special attention. New sheer qualities even thread, something delightful to work on. Width 36 inches, and the prices range from 25c, 35c to 75c a yard.

Down and Feather Pillows 20 x 20 and 22 x 22 at from \$1.00 to 4.50 per pair.

this side of Roblin, ran away. The team was standing in front of C. A. Graham's place of business at the foot of John street and Mr. French was busy loading some stuff on the sleigh when the horses bolted and ran through the Royal Hotel yards out on Dundas street where the sleigh was upset, and the rear end of it detached. The team ran west until they reached F. W. Vandusen's harness shop where they bumped into the front window breaking the glass and sash. They then turned and ran east down Dundas street until captured near the covered bridge. The sleigh was slightly damaged but the horses escaped injury.

Iron and sleigh shoe steels all sizes, bob crooks, long sleigh crooks and sleigh pole for sale at GREY LION HARDWARE.

Installation.

Thursday evening of last week the officers of the two Oddfellows lodges were installed in their respective offices by Bro. Adams, D. D. G. M., of Belleville. The ceremony took place in Argyll Lodge, No. 212.

NAPANEE LODGE NO. 86

R. S. Ham, J. P. G.
G. H. Saunders, N. G.
J. N. Osborne, V. G.
W. B. Grieve, R. S.
E. McLaughlin, P. S.
G. B. Joy, Treas.
R. J. Dickinson, Warden.
W. Frizzell, Com.
F. W. Vandusen, Chap.
W. A. Steacy, R. S. N. G.
H. E. Smith, L. S. N. G.
W. Boyes, R. S. V. G.
J. Grange, L. S. V. G.
G. Degroff, R. S. S.
R. E. McAfee, L. S. S.
S. Dryden, I. G.
E. Peters, O. G.
F. W. Hart, Pianist.

ARGYLL LODGE NO. 212.

I. P. Huffman, J. P. G.
Jas. Douglas, N. G.
R. T. Solmes, V. G.
F. H. Carson, R. S.
S. G. Hawley, P. S.
Alf. Wagar, Treas.
S. Wilson, Warden.
R. Vanalstine, Com.
H. Fralick, R. S. N. G.
F. Edgar, I. S. N. G.
W. Hudson, R. S. V. G.
B. Thompson, L. S. V. G.
Jas. Ferguson, R. S. S.
H. Meisen, L. S. S.
J. W. Jewel, O. G.
J. Roundel, I. G.
F. Laughlin, Chaplain.

Tea and Coffee.

If you have not tested our strictly high grade Tea and Coffee we will ask you to do so, we contend that they have no rival in the market. Our 25c tea is noted for its drawing quality.

THE CONALL CO.

DR LENNOX!

interest of M. S. Madole will

day Evening, Jan. 20th

day Evening, Jan. 21st

day Evening, Jan. 23rd

vill commence at 7.30 p.m.

meetings Dr. R. A. Richardson, and others, will address the



also be addressed by the Candi-

THE KING.

Down and Feather Pillows 20 x 20 and 22 x 22 at from \$1.00 to 4.50 per pair.

Nice New Window Muslins with and without frills, Madras and Bobbinette, 20 different patterns to choose from, and the prices range from 10c. to 50c. a yard.

STANDARD FASHION SHEETS TO HAND FOR FEBRUARY.

 **FRIDAY, REMNANT SALE DAY.** 

NAPANEE'S MOST MODERN STORE.

A. E. PAUL

extends an invitation to all his old customers, and any new ones to visit him at his

. NEW STORE

(Pollard's Old Stand.)

where they will be able to secure any and everything found in an Up-to-Date Bookstore.

About FEBRUARY 15th watch for a

Great Clearing Sale of Wallpaper

AT OUR NEW PREMISES.

A. E. PAUL.